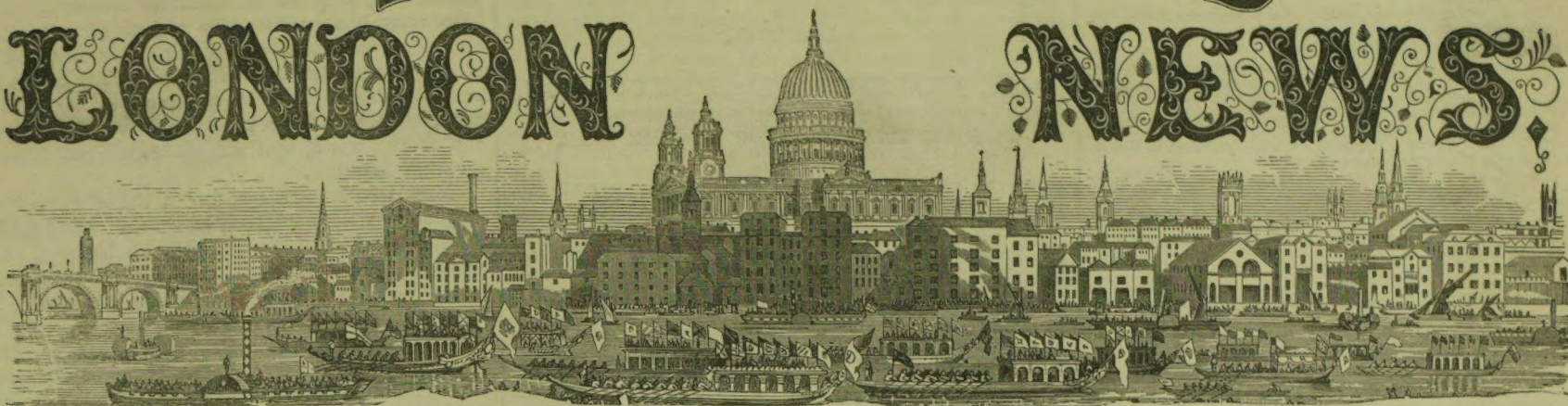


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

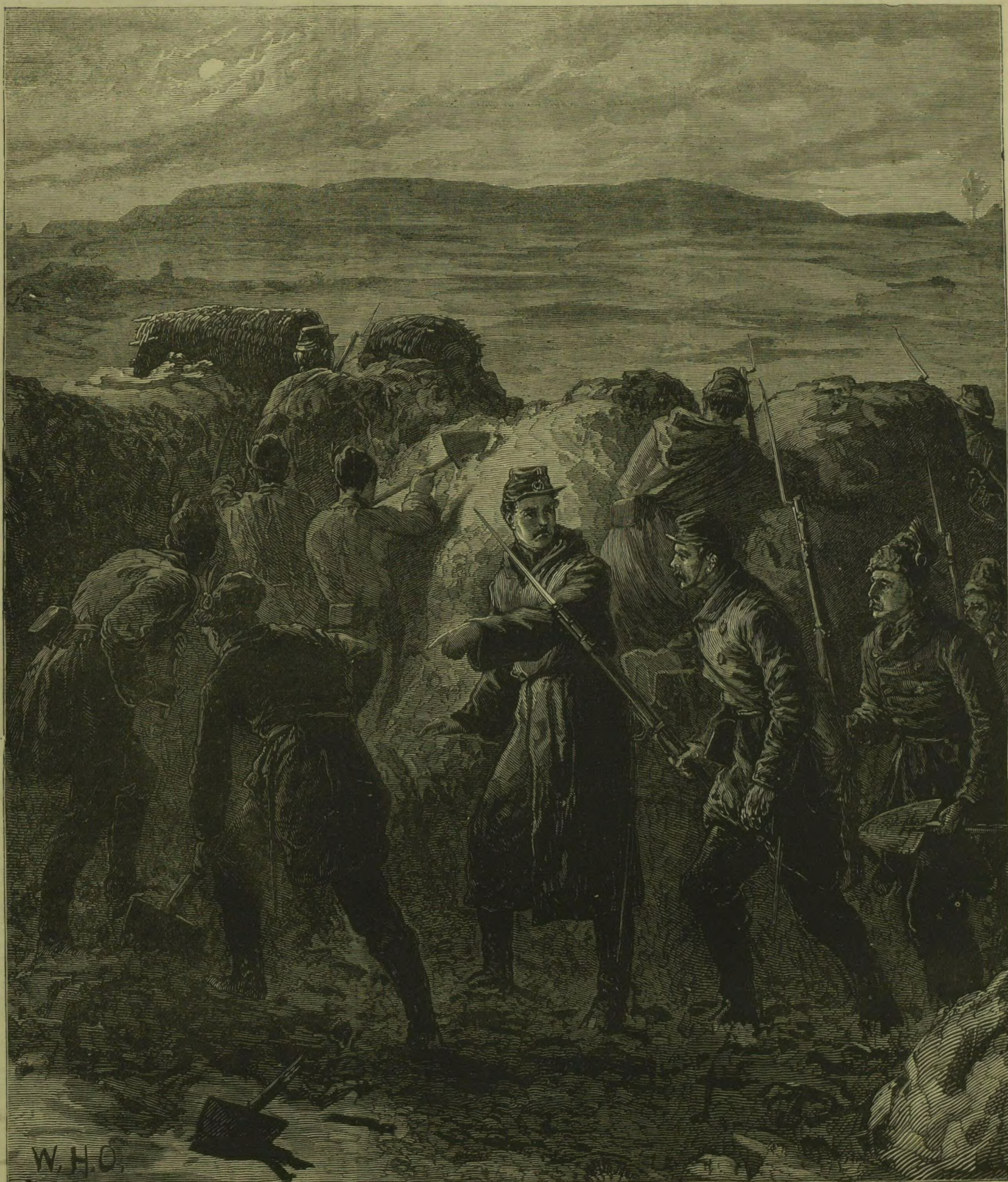


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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6¹/₂d.



THE WAR: BEFORE PLEVNA—ROUMANIANS MAKING TRENCHES UP TO THE SECOND GRAVITZA REDOUBT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Spechley Park, Worcester, Viscountess Campbell, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at The Ryes, Sudbury, Suffolk, Lady Florence Eardwicke, of a daughter.
On the 18th inst., at Gedling Rectory, Nottingham, the Hon. Mrs. Orlando Forester, of a son.
On the 15th inst., at Sotterley Hall, Suffolk, Lady Constance Barne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at Ingoldsby, by the Rev. Thomas Tyers, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, William Henry Vallack-Tom, of Cawsand, Plymouth, Captain R.M.L.L., to Nora Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Bilyard, Rector of Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire.
On the 6th inst., at Buenos Ayres, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, M.D., Alex., eldest son of the late Edmund Mackinlay, Esq., of Liverpool, to Rosita, only daughter of Otto Benberg, Esq., of Paris.
On the 13th ult., at St. James's Church, Warrenton, Virginia, U.S., by the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Lindsay, Edward Wade, of Springfield, Fauquier County, Va., third son of Colonel Wade, C.B., of Hawxwell Hall, Bedale, Yorkshire, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of William Assheton, of Rock Spring, Fauquier County, and granddaughter of the late Richard Ashton, J.P., D.L., of Limefield, Bury, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at 4, Manson-place, the Lady Frederick Beauchamp, aged 61.
On the 17th inst., at Hampstead, Charlotte Sarah, the wife of John Fish Townall, of 63, Russell-square, and Lincoln's-inn, aged 53.
On the 12th inst., at Langley Lodge, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks, suddenly, Christina, the beloved wife of Mr. John Bramley-Moore.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27.

SUNDAY, Oct. 21.	
Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Trafalgar, 1805. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. J. H. Coward, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Cloughton; 7 p.m., Rev. R. M. Grier, Vicar of Rugeley. Whitehall, closed. Favoy, closed.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. G. H. Connor, Vicar of Newport and Chaplain to the Queen; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth. St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Francis Byng. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger.
MONDAY, Oct. 22.	
Full Moon, 7.31 a.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.	Races: Newmarket Houghton Meeting.
TUESDAY, Oct. 23.	
Bristol Cathedral, opening of the new nave, sermon by the Bishop. Yorkshire College, Leeds, foundation of new buildings to be laid by the Archbishop of York. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Atby on Law); and three following days.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m. West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. Professor G. Henslow, the President, on Climbing Plants; Mr. H. J. Johnstone Lavis on a Tour in the South of France).
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24.	
Long Vacation ends. Oxford Poultry and Pigeon Show.	Pharmaceutical Society, election of annuitants, noon.
THURSDAY, Oct. 25.	
Battle of Agincourt, 1415. Battle of Pelachava ("Charge of the Six Hundred"), 1864.	Idiot's Asylum, Earlswood, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon. Toxophilite Society, extra target.
FRIDAY, Oct. 26.	
Architectural Association, conversation, 8 p.m.	Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, Oct. 27.	
London Athletic Club, Stamford Bridge.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
October	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°	°	Miles.	In.
	10 30.014	46.7	41.8	84	10	52.3	36.4	NNE. SW.	175 0.215
	11 29.913	50.4	47.9	65	6	54.3	47.8	NW. W. SW.	283 0.000
	12 29.958	49.4	38.4	68	5	55.8	43.5	WSW. W. SSW.	212 1.15
	13 29.852	54.7	49.6	84	10	59.0	46.8	SW. SSW.	451 0.000
	14 29.678	60.1	49.8	71	—	65.2	53.8	SSW. S.	440 0.010
	15 29.852	46.7	35.6	68	7	64.6	45.2	SW. WSW.	579 0.005
16	30.151	42.5	36.5	81	8	49.2	37.9	SW. W. WNW.	279 0.050

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.129 29.925 29.930 29.846 29.785 29.738 30.051
Temperature of Air .. 46.6° 51.7° 51.6° 57.5° 59.6° 53.1° 49.1°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 44.6° 45.8° 46.9° 54.1° 56.5° 49.5° 47.7°
Direction of Wind .. NW. WNW. W. SW. SSW. WSW. W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 27.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 14	1 29	1 45	1 59	2 14	2 29	2 43

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—EVERY EVENING.
At Eight, AMY ROBART, Messrs. J. Fernandez, W. Terries, E. F. Edgar, A. Glover, Lingham, Douglas, F. Moreland, Brooke, G. Weston, Lifford, Morris, H. Vaughan; Medames Willes, Harriet Coveney, E. Stuart, Adair, D'Arcy, Vincent, &c. Preceded by SARAH'S YOUNG MAN. To conclude with THE CONSORTION. Prices from 6d. to 45s. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7. Box-Office open from Ten till Five Daily.

THE MOONSTONE, by Wilkie Collins. A New Drama, altered from the Novel. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30. Box-Office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.—OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MOONSTONE, on SATURDAY, OCT. 27, at 2.30. Box plan now open, OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MASKELYNE and COOKE. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORROX, Manager.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, A HAPPY BUNGALOW; AT THE SEA-SIDE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and No. 204, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New Dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fautenils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

ENGLAND v. MEXICO.—AGRICULTURAL HALL. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, NOV. 8, 9, and 10. RIDING-MATCH EXTRAORDINARY for Fifty Consecutive Hours, between LEON, the Mexican Champion Rider of the World, on his famous Mustang "Tom," and F. G. NEWSOME, the Yorkshire Amateur, on the Thoroughbred Hunter "Telegram," for £200 a side and a Cup. Admission, One Shilling. Commence on Thursday, at Nine p.m. Finish on Saturday, at Eleven p.m.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST 1s. 2½d.).

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The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Government Offices and Officers; Bank of England and London and Westminster Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1877; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water at London and Liverpool; Postal Regulations; Remarkable Occurrences, &c., 1877-78; Eclipses in the Year 1878; together with an amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-two years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK an acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table.

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DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33½ by 22½, with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 50, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877.

Marshal MacMahon has got his answer from the Electorate of France—an unwelcome one to him and to the political parties which he chose to represent, but a clear and decisive one, not to be regarded as having been given this time under the influence of misapprehension. "Choose," said the Marshal in effect, "choose between me and the Republic; between Personal and Parliamentary Government; between the tastes, sympathies, purposes, and policy of the Chief of the Executive Power and those of the Chamber of Deputies dissolved last May." The issue submitted could not be mistaken; as a matter of fact, it can scarcely be said to have been veiled, however thinly, by the authority submitting it. The response has been by a majority of some 120 elections condemnatory of the course pursued by the President of the Republic. The opinion and the will of France, after a struggle of unsurpassed severity, have been constitutionally recorded in favour of Republican Institutions. The voting Power of the Government, it is true, has been somewhat increased. That of the Republicans has been somewhat curtailed. But the majority of the latter is large enough to dominate the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, not on one question only, but on all questions that may be brought before it.

The coalition of Monarchists may affect to see in the present result a justification of the course they have pursued during the last five months, and a ground of excuse for persisting in that course. The "Radicals," they say, have received an effectual check, because their estimate of strength before the Elections has not been numerically sustained. The pretence proves to be hollow at a single tap. In the first place, a majority of upwards of a hundred is quite as effective as one of much larger proportions (and perhaps may be even more safe) for the permanent establishment of Republican Institutions. The loss of a few seats will serve to give cohesion and to increase caution in the Party which has had to bear it. In the next place, it has to be borne in mind that the Electorate of France have very decisively replied to Marshal MacMahon's appeal under an adverse administrative pressure quite unparalleled even in the days of the Second Empire. The expedients which the Government, and even the President himself, were not ashamed to resort to for the purpose of influencing the result were most outrageous, manifestly unfair, and, if not altogether illegal, were yet in spirit grossly unconstitutional. All conceivable impediments were thrown in the way of Republican candidates. Every sort of license was allowed to those nominated as sanctioned by the President. So far as violence was resorted to, with a view to coerce public opinion, it was resorted to only by those in authority. So far as injustice had to be borne and forbearance to be exercised in the face of multiplied provocations, they were exhibited only by Republican candidates. Now an answer given under such circumstances was, to a considerable extent, an answer given in duress. Even the torture of the screw turned upon France without mercy has proved unavailing to extort from her a verdict differing in tenour

from that which she would have returned under perfect liberty of choice. It is a little less voluminous, but it is not at all less resolute and unwavering. It has been given under a threat, but it has been given quietly and firmly. There have been no electoral disturbances. There has been scarcely a scuffle. The process of voting has been carried on under the eye of the gendarmes, and France, consciously impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and of the responsibility attaching to her behaviour in connection with it, has proclaimed to herself, to Europe, and to the world, that she desires and will have a Conservative Republic.

Now, who is to gainsay her in the actualisation of her purpose? Who is the Marshal that he should set his voice against hers? Nobody disputes his honesty, as no one seems to deny his political ignorance. But to whom is he honest? and of what is he specially ignorant? He may be honest to his own faith, such as it is. He may be honest—in intention, at least—to the coalition behind him. He is evidently ignorant of the duties of the position in which the Constitution has placed him. Nay, he seems to know very little, if anything, of the relative weight of his official authority or his personal influence. He does not perceive that the clothes of Napoleon III. are too big for him. He bears himself with the air of a heaven-born Dictator. He speaks as if he had a commission to sway the destiny of France by enacting the part of a "saviour of society." All this might be excusable before the Election. The illusion he cherished might then have some colour of reason in it, or at least of plausibility. But, now that the French people have spoken in response to the invitation foisted upon them by his Government, it is impossible that he can avoid the alternative of "resignation or submission." We decline to believe that he will do so until we see it. We cannot even yet realise as a fact that such egotism is possible, or such infatuation capable of being displayed. The ridiculousness of it is quite sufficient for Frenchmen to laugh it down. If it only shows itself (as we trust it will not do), it can only be met by an outburst of contempt.

But France has not even yet said her final say on the question submitted to her. The Municipal Elections are close at hand, and the members of the Conseils Généraux and Conseils d'Arrondissements will take some part in the election of that third part of the Senate which will legally vacate office within a short period. What if it should happen, as it seems not unlikely to happen, that the Republicans should obtain a majority in that Legislative Assembly? What if M. de Fourtou's defeat in the Parliamentary Election should be closely followed by a defeat in the Municipal Elections. The bare prospect of such an event will surely serve to impose upon Marshal MacMahon something like political caution. He will not surely set up his will against the concurrent will of both Houses of Parliament, for in such case he would have no alternative but to rest exclusively upon the support of the Army, and to venture on a coup d'état. It may be confidently surmised that he will do nothing of the kind. His personal character forbids the supposition. But, even if such were not the case, it is far from certain that his would be a name to conjure with, even as it regards the troops, when the choice came to be submitted, by his own wrong-headedness, too, between loyalty to him as a military chief and obedience to the laws of the country. It is questionable how far the French Army would implicitly follow him. As M. Thiers predicted in his Testamentary Address, the rejection of the voice of France in the matter of self-government would land the Executive in Civil War. We will not, however, contemplate such a lamentable catastrophe. We believe that many of the Coalitionists would stop short of this issue. But, whatever may be the ultimate resolution of the De Broglie Cabinet in face of the defeat inflicted upon them by the General Election, it is to be earnestly hoped that the Republicans will continue to stand upon the ground of moderation and forbearance to which they have kept hitherto with such admirable patience. The destinies of France are in their hands. They have only "in quietness to possess their souls" to ensure victory for their principles.

Mr. Gladstone arrived on Wednesday evening at Kingstown, near Dublin, a very few persons being present at the landing-place at the moment. He was recognised by a news-vendor, who said in a strong voice, "Welcome to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone," and this salutation was acknowledged by the raising of his hat and the reply, "I thank you!" Mr. Gladstone, who was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Gladstone and Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, was received by Lord Meath, to whose seat, at Kilruddery, the party proceeded.—In answer to an invitation to attend a meeting of the Dublin Philosophical Society, during his visit to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone regrets his inability to attend, and says he must return before the first week in November.

The Duke of Westminster opened a bazaar at Manchester on Tuesday on behalf of the Church of England Temperance Society for the Northern Province. Speaking at the opening ceremony, his Grace said the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords on the subject of intemperance did not enable them to judge whether drunkenness was on the increase or not; but there was no doubt that, though the number of licensed houses had not increased, the facilities and accommodation for drinking had considerably increased in large towns, where the old inn had in many instances given place to the vault and the gin palace. With regard to the much-abused grocers' licenses, he said it was difficult, if not impossible, to prove that any mischief had resulted from them.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Lees, of Abbey Church, Paisley, officiated. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their sons Prince Albert Victor and George, dined with her Majesty at Balmoral Castle. Dr. Lees dined with the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to the Glassalt Shiel on Tuesday. The Queen has paid constant visits to Abergeldie Castle to inquire into the condition of Miss Knollys; and, with Princess Beatrice, her Majesty has taken her usual daily exercise. The Queen, as well as the Prince and Princess of Wales, has made various inquiries by telegraph as to the condition of the Countess of Airlie, who is suffering from typhoid fever at Cortachy Castle. Her Majesty, with the various members of the Royal family, has also been constant in her inquiries as to the progress of Lady Mary Shelley since her dangerous accident at Denham. Prince Leopold has dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie Castle. The Lord Chancellor left Balmoral on Saturday last. The weather is very cold, and snow is lying two inches deep on Deeside.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present on Wednesday week at a deer drive given by Colonel Farquharson in Invercauld Forest. As the stags passed the rendezvous five stags fell before the rifles of the Royal party. The Prince shot a Royal stag the previous day, and Captain Allen Young, of the Pandora, shot two other fine stags. In the evening the Prince and Princess walked from Abergeldie Castle to the deer larder, to see the stags by torchlight. The Prince, accompanied by Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, left the castle on Monday for London, arriving at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday. His Royal Highness left Paddington on Thursday morning for Dartmouth, in order to take his son Prince George to the Britannia training-ship. The Princess of Wales remains with her daughters at Abergeldie. Miss Knollys is still under the constant attendance of Dr. Clayton, at Abergeldie.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have returned to Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Dudley at Blackmount, Lord Dudley's shooting-quarters in the Highlands.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne have consented to be present at the opening of the Glasgow public halls, which takes place on Nov. 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, travelling incognito as Count and Countess of Holstein, arrived in Brussels on Wednesday week, and were met at the station by Mr. Savile Lumley, the English Minister. They stayed at the Hotel Bellevue, where they were visited in the course of the day by the King and Queen, and in the evening dined with their Majesties at the palace. The Duke and Duchess arrived at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on Saturday last from Brussels.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz returned to St. James's Palace on Monday, from the Granville Hotel, Ramsgate.

The Lord Lieutenant returned yesterday week to the Vice-regal Lodge from Scotland.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square, on Saturday last for Brighton.

The American Minister and Mrs. Pierpont have returned to their residence in Cavendish-square from a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon at Studley Hall. His Excellency has forwarded his resignation to Washington, to take effect on Dec. 1 next.

The Duke of Westminster and Lord Robert Grosvenor have arrived at Eaton Hall, Cheshire, from Reay Forest, N.B. The Duchess and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor have also left the Duke's shooting-quarters for the south.

The Duke of Sutherland has left town for Dunrobin Castle. The Duchess has left Stafford House for Torquay.

The Duke of Manchester has arrived at Kimbolton Castle from Tandragee Castle, Armagh.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has arrived at Hatfield House, from Chalet Cecil, near Dieppe. The Marquis has returned to Hatfield from Yorkshire.

The Countess of Courtown has arrived in Eaton-square from Cannes.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne has arrived at Bowood from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has arrived at Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford.

General and Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris have arrived in London, and have taken up their residence at the Bristol Hotel, Burlington-gardens.

The Dean of Westminster has arrived in town from the Continent.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Lutyens, eldest son of Mr. C. B. Lutyens, of Onslow-square, and Miss Beatrice Talbot Airey, second daughter of Mr. Julian Airey, of Frogna Hall, Hampstead, and niece of General Lord Airey, G.C.B., was solemnised on Tuesday at St. John's Church, Hampstead. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended to the altar by eight bridesmaids—namely, Miss Talbot Airey and Miss Violet Airey (her sisters), the Misses Bromley Davenport, Miss Mary and Miss Aileen Lutyens (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Courtenay, and Miss Stackpool. The bride's dress was composed of white satin and brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms was a veil of the same lace. Her jewels included a pearl necklace with diamond and ruby pendant, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bromley Davenport. The bridesmaids wore princess dresses of pale blue cashmere, with fichus and cuffs of white muslin and lace, and white Rubens hats and feathers. Each wore a silver Normandy cross, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Galloway Lutyens, R.E., who officiated as best man. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Eliot Henry Stapleton, M.A., Rector of Mere-worth, Kent, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Meyrick John Sutton, M.A., Chaplain of the Mercers' Company and Curate of St. John's. After the ceremony the wedding party breakfasted with Mr. and Mrs. Airey at Frogna Hall. The bride and bridegroom left for Baginton Hall, Mr. W. Bromley Davenport's seat, near Coventry, to spend the honeymoon.

On Monday last, at the Russian church, Paris, the marriage of Mr. Pericles Valaority, son of Sir Spiridon Valaority, with Miss Henrietta Scaramanga, daughter of Mr. John P. Scaramanga, was celebrated according to the Greek rite.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk and Lady Flora Hastings will be solemnised on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Oratory, Erompton. The ceremony will be conducted with remarkable pomp and splendour. It is several hundred years since a Duke of Norfolk was married as a Duke, and it is stated that it will be the first time on which the nuptials of an Earl Marshal of England has been celebrated.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Lord John Manners was present on Tuesday night at a Conservative banquet held at Ipswich, and responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." Lord John commented upon the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, expressing the belief that it had met the expectations of the people. He observed that he had not been astonished at the defeat of the Russians by the Turks; and as to the steps which should be taken to stop the present awful struggle, he said that, as Great Britain was the first to express a decided opinion that the war was unnecessary and uncalled for, so now the Government would take the first opportunity of interfering with a view to terminate the conflict upon a basis satisfactory to the military sentiment of the contending parties, and equitable and just in the interests of Europe at large. Lord John Manners then adverted to the colonial policy of the Government and other topics.

Speaking at Poole the same night, at the opening of the new Liberal Hall, the Hon. E. Ashley referred to the Penge murder, and said that, had the bill he intended again bringing forward next Session, with respect to prisoners being allowed to give evidence in criminal prosecutions, been law, the examination of the four prisoners would have enabled the Judge, jury, and the nation to form a far better opinion of the truth. He should bring this case forward in support of his bill next Session. Referring to the Eastern Question, he said that, if what Lord Salisbury had said at Bradford with respect to the policy of England was true, the Government had misled the Turks. It was perfectly clear that, whatever the Government might have meant, they had caused Turkey to believe that when the first guns were fired they would bring allies on her side, and thus induce the Turk to refuse the terms of the European Conference. It was certain that, if the Turk proved the conqueror, a pressure of force must be used to ensure the reforms of her Government and protection of her Christian subjects, as she was powerless herself to make the slightest reform. He hoped the Government would consider the question when the time came, not by counteracting European unity of action, but in trying to put a stop to the crying evils and disastrous bloodshed which had resulted from Turkish misgovernment.

At a banquet of the Stamford and District Licensed Victuallers' Association the same evening Sir John Hay, in replying for the Navy, expressed the opinion that if Hobsart Pasha had not a fleet in the Black Sea, the Russians would now have been at Constantinople; but, as he predicted a year ago, they had only crossed the Balkans, and he was glad to say were going back again. The right hon. gentleman, alluding to grocers' licenses, prophesied their probable revocation after the inquiry of the Royal Commission in Scotland.

Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson presided the same day at an agricultural gathering at Hatfield Broad Oak, and, with reference to the war in the East, said that the English people, in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, might well thank God that they were preserved from the necessity of using our Army or Navy in such a war. With regard to agriculture, he told his hearers that it was the right arm of England, and as such they were bound, one and all, to keep it going. In addressing the grand jury at the Essex Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, Sir H. Selwyn-Ibbetson alluded to the Acts passed in the late Session in reference to prisons and the fees of justices' clerks. Setting aside altogether the financial merits of the measure transferring the prisons from particular localities to the Crown, he looked upon it as a most valuable one, and hoped to see it aid in the diminution of crime throughout the country. By it the classification of sentences and of prisoners would be for the future carried out properly, and industrial training would be taught systematically in far more instances than was possible under the present system; and we might hope, by giving prisoners an occupation to rely upon after leaving gaol, that they would turn into honest citizens instead of again resorting to crime.

Lord Hartington on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of a public hall to be erected in memory of George Stephenson at Chesterfield. The hall will cost £13,000, and is to be used for scientific and educational purposes. The ceremony was conducted with Masonic honours, and a procession of Freemasons, civic authorities, and literary societies preceded the stone-laying, which was witnessed by several thousand persons. A banquet followed, at which Lord Hartington, referring to the enormous revenue derived from railways, and the benefit conferred on the country through Stephenson, expressed the opinion that he was deserving of a national and not a merely local memorial. With regard to the war, he considered it a reflection on the science of statesmanship that the Powers had not been able to prevent it. Speeches were likewise delivered by Lord Edward Cavendish, Sir H. M. Jackson, Professor Stuart, Sir H. Verney, Bart., Admiral F. Egerton, and others.

Serjeant Simon addressed his constituents the same day at Dewsbury. He reviewed the work of the past Session; and, referring to the famine in India, said our Government ought to make future famines impossible by forming irrigation works. Touching on the war, he strongly condemned the aggressive policy of Russia.

Sir Tollemache Sinclair has decided to retain his seat for the county of Caithness until the dissolution of the present Parliament, when he intends to retire from public life.

Mr. John Bright has consented to preside at a meeting in Rochdale on Nov. 7, at which Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., will deliver a political address.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy has promised to open the Conservative Club at Bradford in November.

THE SEVERE GALE.

Last Sunday night there sprang up a gale, which was not only felt severely in London and throughout the United Kingdom, but which also raged round the coast and in the Bay of Biscay. So high did the seas run off Cape Finisterre on Sunday night (as reported by the captain of the steam-ship Olga, which reached Falmouth on Wednesday evening) that the Cleopatra cylinder-ship had to be cast off by the Olga, which had towed it from Alexandria. We learn that the voyage was of the most uneventful nature until the Olga arrived off Cape Finisterre at five last Saturday evening. Next morning a violent squall arose, increasing to a furious gale. The sea rose with great rapidity; but the Cleopatra, which contained the obelisk, behaved admirably, shipping no heavy water. On Sunday evening, with falling barometer, the wind veered to westward, the sea becoming so turbulent and dangerous that the Cleopatra was hoisted to. At six in the evening a tremendous sea threw the Cleopatra on her beam ends. The mast was then cut away, and every effort made to right her, but without success. Signals of distress were made by the Cleopatra, and at ten o'clock, the wind having abated, six men from the Olga pluckily went to the rescue. They succeeded in reaching the Cleopatra, but before they could render any assistance their boat was swept away and seen no more. The Olga went on an unsuccessful search for the men, and

then returned to where the Cleopatra had been cut afloat, the Maltese crew of the Cleopatra having been previously saved by a boat being hauled to her from the Olga by means of a rope. The search for the valuable treasure (vainer, one would think, than the proverbially vain search for a needle in a bundle of hay) was continued for some time; but after several hours of profitless drifting about, further hope was abandoned. The loss of Cleopatra's Needle was, however, but temporary. We are glad to learn that the Fitzmaurice steamer, from Middlesburg for Valencia, fell in with and recovered the cylinder vessel ninety miles north of Ferrol. We gave a drawing last spring of the cigar-shaped vessel, designed by Mr. John Dixon to bring Cleopatra's Needle from Alexandria to England, the cost being defrayed through the public spirit of Dr. Erasmus Wilson. This cylindrical vessel was built round the obelisk; and the Cleopatra, freighted with the Needle, was rolled into the sea, and left for England on an unlucky day (from a sailor's point of view); namely, on a Friday, Sept. 21 last, in tow of the Olga.

By the same violent storm, in the towns roofs, chimneys, and walls were blown down or damaged; and in the country districts agricultural produce was destroyed, thousands of trees were uprooted or blown down, trains delayed, and telegraphic communication in many cases stopped. A report from Greenwich Observatory states that the gale attained its greatest force at a quarter past two on Monday morning, when a pressure of 23 lb. on the square foot was registered. The direction, till nine o'clock, was from S. to S.W., afterwards W.S.W. and W. One of the anemometers of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford was rendered useless. At Bristol the roof of the observatory, Clifton Down, was torn off, the velocity of the wind being estimated at about seventy miles per hour, or 30 lb. on the square foot. At Leamington the exhibition of the Sanitary Institution was unroofed, and the exhibitors had hurriedly to remove their goods. Part of the wall of the new Borough Hall at Stafford was blown down, the wreck falling on three houses at the back of the hall. These were greatly damaged, but the inmates escaped with a few bruises and cuts. Much damage has been done in the neighbourhood of Weymouth, houses being unroofed and trees, walls, and ricks blown down. At Liskeard a chimney fell through the roof of the house upon a bed occupied by a stonemason named Scantelbury and his wife. The man escaped with some serious cuts and contusions, but the woman's chest was crushed in, and she died almost immediately. At Tydwardeth two ladies had the bed in which they were sleeping broken in two by a chimney, which blocked up the door, and they had to be rescued through the window, happily uninjured. At Crewkerne the chimney of a manufactory fell upon a cottage, and crushed to death an old man, his two grandchildren, and a young man lodger. A postmistress at Penhoo, near Exeter, was killed by a similar accident. A signal-post fell across the railway near Slough, and caused a collision, which was, however, not serious.

Several vessels were driven ashore. At Hull, two coasting-vessels sank in the roads. A French fishing-boat, the Jeanne Alice Isnigny, was washed ashore at Portland bottom upwards; and much damage was done to the large fleet of fishing boats on the beach. The steamer Rothesay became a total wreck about a cable's length west of Newstone Rocks, near Plymouth; the crew was saved. The barque R. H. Jones, of Newport, is believed to have attempted to anchor outside the breakwater, but was driven over, and sank below the low-water chain-cables across the breakwater. All hands were drowned. A body, believed to be that of the captain, J. Roberts, was picked up. A Spanish schooner was driven ashore in Bigbury Bay. The captain was drowned, but the mate and six other men were saved. Devonport Dockyard suffered severely, the public establishments being unroofed, and portions of the premises themselves being carried away. At Penzance heavy seas broke upon the Promenade, and threatened the communication between the town and Newlyn. The Eastern Telegraph Company, which has its station at Porthcown, had its communications interrupted. Wherever the full blast of the gale was felt all vegetation is blackened as if by fire. Liverpool reports a host of shipping accidents. The ship Sarah, belonging to Yarmouth, N.S., was driven ashore on the Middle Mouse, on the Welsh coast. The perilous position of the vessel and crew became known to the life-boat men at Amlwch, and a boat quickly put off from the station to their rescue, succeeding in taking the whole of the crew from the stranded ship and landing them at Amlwch. Shortly afterwards the steam-tug Great Western discovered the vessel derelict. A portion of the tug-boat's crew were placed on board the Sarah, and she was towed safely into the Mersey, having a breach in her bottom. During the gale on Monday a vessel drove on the Middle Mouse Rocks, Anglesey. On observing her perilous position, the Ashtonian life-boat, stationed at that place, promptly proceeded to her, and was instrumental in saving the shipwrecked crew. The Teignmouth life-boat Cerina, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was called out last Sunday evening to the assistance of some fishing-boats which had been overtaken by a very heavy sea, and were unable to cross the bar and obtain the shelter of the harbour, the wind blowing very strong at the time from the south-west. Fortunately, the life-boat was enabled to bring the endangered fishermen, ten in number, safely ashore.

A terrific south-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy showers of sleet and rain, swept over the north-east of Scotland on Saturday. Two wrecks occurred at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The schooner Marens Minde, of Svenborg, Denmark, Frederick Wulff, master, went ashore near Burntisland on Saturday. One of the crew, Genis Andersen, in stepping from the ship to the boat, was swept away and drowned. On Sunday afternoon the schooner Marchioness of Londonderry, Captain Gaskin, also went ashore near Burntisland. She was laden with iron from Sweden. The crew were saved. A sad accident occurred at Dunbar in connection with the life-boat practice on Saturday afternoon. The boat capsized; and Harkiss, the coxswain, and Clements, were drowned.

During the storms of the past and present years the National Life-Boat Institution has contributed to the saving of 1255 lives from various shipwrecks, and forty vessels from destruction. It has also expended £55,991 in the same period on its 267 life-boat establishments. Need we add that contributions may be sent to the secretary, Richard Lewis, Esq., at the institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, London?

Mr. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Ipswich, in the room of Mr. Cooper, deceased.

The monument which was erected in 1876 to the late Lord Colonsay, in the island of Colonsay, on the west coast of Scotland, was destroyed by lightning on Thursday night, the 11th inst., the same night on which Inverary Castle was set on fire. The monument was built in the form of an obelisk, and stood thirty feet high.

THE WAR: TURKISH ARMY ON THE ROAD TO BIELA.



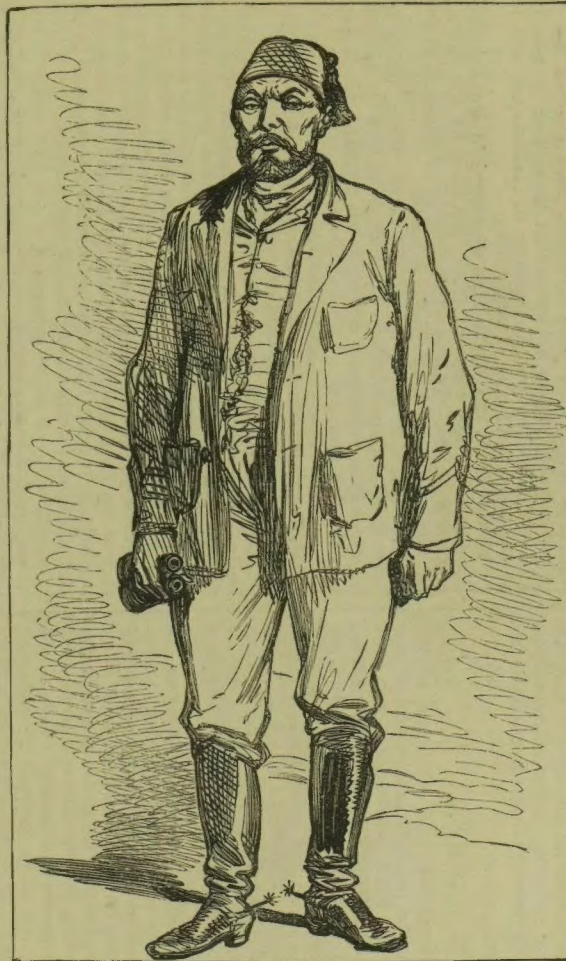
WAITING FOR ORDERS TO ADVANCE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



RETURNING FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD: WOUNDED SOLDIERS SALUTING THE GENERAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



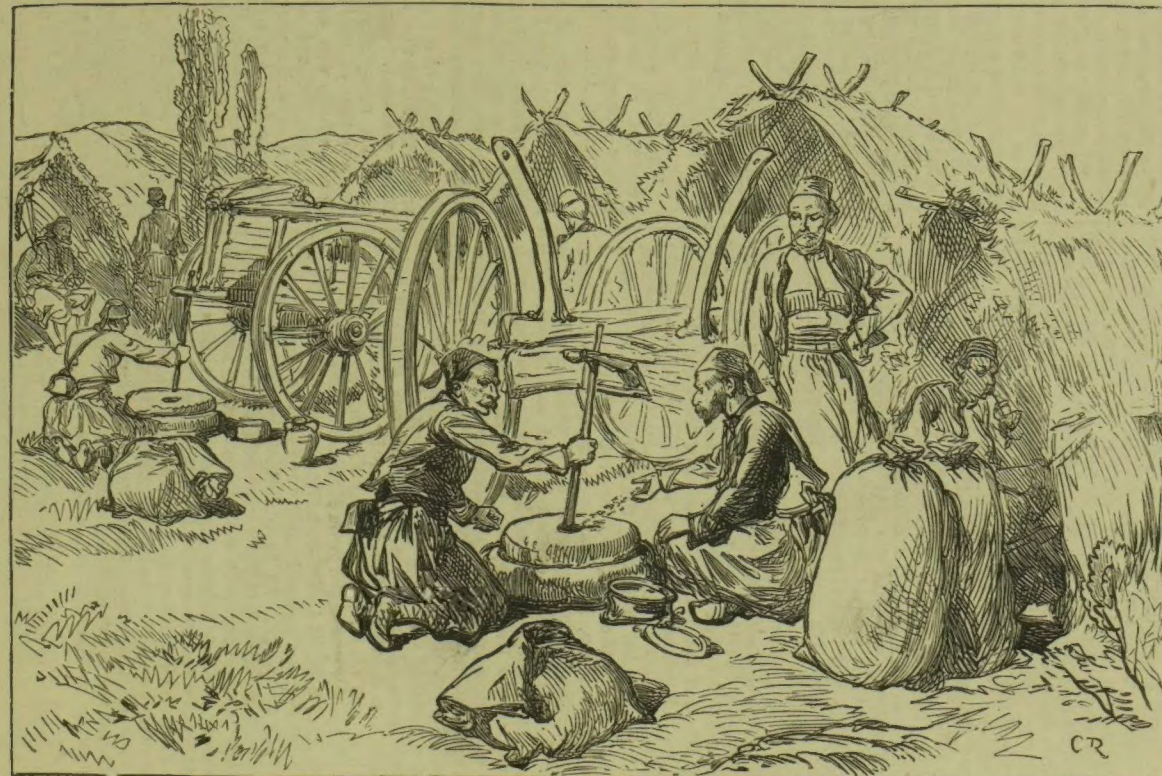
TURKISH IRREGULARS FORCING THEIR WAY INTO AN INN AT RASGRAD.



A SKETCH OF OSMAN PASHA.



SPOILS OF THE SLAIN: CIRCASSIANS IN RUSSIAN DRESSES.



SOLDIERS GRINDING CORN IN CAMP AT THE FRONT.



FIRE IN CAMP AT THE VILLAGE OF SINANKEUI.

THE WAR.

The Turkish army in Asia has this week suffered a complete defeat; and the Russians in Bulgaria seem to be about to make another formidable attack on Osman Pasha's fortified positions at Plevna. It will depend on the result of this attack whether there is next to be a suspension of active operations for the season, with the Russian head-quarters moved back to Sistova, or whether Tirnova and the road to the Balkans is to be occupied in full force. There is, indeed, another military agency to be reckoned with; that of Suleiman Pasha, now commanding the Turkish army on the Lom, who may not choose to leave the Czarevitch undisturbed at Biela, covering the Sistova passage of the Danube. Our illustrations, from Mr. Melton Prior's sketches, of the Turkish march towards Biela, after the victories of Sinankui and Kacaljevo, show that a movement in advance was actually begun, which, in fact, compelled the Russians to fall back on the Jantra; but Mahomet Ali Pasha had not sufficient force, in his own judgment, to attack the positions of his enemy there. Of more urgent importance at this moment are the approaches of the allied Russian and Roumanian army to a renewed attack on the second Gravitza redoubt, the key of the Turkish defensive positions at Plevna. The sketches of Herr Schönberg, who was at the Roumanian head-quarters, represent the unsuccessful assault upon that redoubt by the 15th Dorobanzer regiment on the 16th ult., and the nocturnal scene of Roumanians digging the parallel lines of trenches to cover their future approach. They have now got within forty yards of the redoubt still held by the Turks. The allied army before Plevna consists of the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions, with eighty guns and four regiments of cavalry. These last, with two batteries, are attached to eight Cossack regiments, and are employed on the extreme right wing, under General Gourko, to prevent the communication of Osman Pasha with Widdin. The Fourth Division has its outposts in the advanced line from the Gravitza redoubt along the trenches which run for about two kilometres northward from that point. Its reserve is encamped in the valley behind these positions. Further to the north and north-west is stationed the Third Division, under the command of Colonel Angelescu, and along the plateau which stretches eastward behind these is the camp of the Second Division, in the centre of which is the present head-quarters of General Cernat, the commander under the Prince, and former Minister of War. A line of field telegraph runs along the whole line from Porcin, where Prince Charles of Roumania, with General Zotow, has at present established his head-quarters.

A correspondent from Plevna writes:—"I was astonished at the coolness with which the Roumanian soldiers worked in these trenches, within a few yards of the Turkish works, from which every now and then a perfect hailstorm of bullets rattled against the gabions. The parallels are being made by the Roumanians, and, with the exception of a battalion of Russians in the third line, the redoubt is also manned by them. I cannot speak of the preparations for attack within the works, but it will be enough to say that the Roumanians have reason to be confident that they will carry the Turkish redoubt when the order shall be given. The Turks have also a suspicion that their means of defence may prove insufficient, for they have already withdrawn all artillery from their redoubt. But the task before the Roumanians is far from over when they have taken the second Gravitza redoubt. There lies about a mile behind it a second Turkish earthwork, which seems quite as formidable as both the Gravitza redoubts. A covered trench connects this work with the second Gravitza redoubt, and by this means the garrison in this latter is relieved and reinforced without risk. This second work is called the Bucora redoubt; it appears on about the same level as Gravitza. Under shelter of an angle of the Gravitza redoubt I had a good opportunity of examining it through a field-glass. It is well provided with artillery, and the works seem of enormous strength. It is about 2½ kilometres distant from the nearest Russian batteries, and can only be approached across a flat bare surface, 1000 yards distant from the nearest of the enemy's trenches. The experiences of Sept. 11 are a sufficient security that such another assault will not be lightly made. Then the Gravitza redoubt, which is now held by Roumanians, was 1000 yards distant from their nearest position; and yesterday I met in the tent of General Cernat a sub-lieutenant who had just received the Cross of Stanislaus. He was the only surviving officer of this battalion, and 500 from the 800 men who attempted the rush across that fatal 1000 yards never returned. It is probable that after the capture of the second Gravitza redoubt the Roumanians will advance their works by a system of parallel trenches against the Bucora redoubt. To our right, still looking towards Plevna, the line of Roumanian trenches extends for several kilometres in a north-westerly direction. These trenches will be advanced about a kilometre after the capture of the Gravitza redoubt, the new line of trenches being already finished."

Despite the apparent insufficiency of means at their disposal to carry out their programme of surrounding and ultimately capturing Plevna, we are assured that the Czar, the Grand Dukes, and their officers at head-quarters are cheerfully confident of success. The forces of the Czar at present in Bulgaria do not number more than 170,000 men—110,000 before Plevna, 30,000 on the Lom and Jantra Lines, and 30,000, more or less, occupied in holding the Shipka Pass. At Plevna, more particularly, the attacking force, including the Guard and the Roumanians, has now been brought up to about 110,000 effectives, with 640 guns, to resist which Osman Pasha has 55,000 men and 160 cannon behind earthworks. The Imperial Guard Corps is destined to complete the force with which the Grand Duke proposes to invest Plevna and to destroy or capture Osman Pasha's whole army. Vast numbers of horses as well as of oxen have succumbed during the late wet weather; but the men, both Russians and Roumanians, have stood rain and cold better than had been expected.

Advices from Shumla state that Suleiman Pasha is only prevented from assuming the offensive by the impracticable condition of the roads. On Tuesday a strong reconnaissance of Turkish cavalry proceeded from Kadikoi to cross the Lom. It retired after a slight skirmish, having ascertained that the ground on the opposite side is still unfit for the movement of a large body of troops. In Constantinople it is anticipated that if Suleiman Pasha is obliged to remain idle, he will shortly be attacked by the Czarevitch with the object of forcing him to retreat on Shumla and again surrounding Rustchuk. There is no further news of importance from the Lom.

The Russian victories of last Sunday and Monday in the Armenian campaign seem to be almost decisive, not indeed of the fate of Kars, which may still defy capture throughout the winter, but of the active operations this year in the open field. The following is the Russian official account, dated last Tuesday:—

"The column of General Lazareff, which was operating with the object of outflanking the Turks, occupied the heights of Crick on Sunday, driving out the Turkish troops, and compelling them to fall back in the direction of Kars and Viziukoi. As by this movement part of the enemy's army was already turned, it was decided to make a general attack

upon the positions of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, of which the fortified hill of Evlias formed the key. On Monday morning, therefore, after preparing the way by a very well directed cannonade, we commenced a general attack. In the afternoon General Heimann with the Erivan, Grusien, and Pjatigorsk regiments, and a battalion of riflemen, made a brilliant attack upon Mount Evlias, which he succeeded in carrying. By the Russian occupation of this position Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's army was cut in two. That part of his army which retreated in the direction of Kars was attacked by the troops under General Lazareff, and subsequently pursued by General Heimann. Towards five o'clock in the afternoon it was completely beaten and dispersed, losing an enormous number killed, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. At the same time, the three Turkish divisions which had remained on the Turkish right flank were entirely surrounded and driven out of their positions on the Aladja Dag, with great loss, and at eight o'clock in the evening were compelled to surrender. Among the numerous prisoners taken were seven Pashas. We also captured thirty-two guns and an immense quantity of war material. Ahmed Mukhtar fled to Kars. Our losses, relatively speaking, were not large."

The following despatch has been received from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, dated on Monday, from Kars:—"This morning we took steps to establish ourselves on the Kars road. The enemy debouched at Hadji Vali and attacked Evlias Tépé, which was defended by three guns and four battalions of infantry. A simultaneous assault was made on our centre, near Boulank, which, though reinforced by a battalion detached from the wings, was compelled, after being exposed for four hours to incessant assaults and to the overwhelming fire of a large number of guns, to retreat, leaving Evlias Tépé in the hands of the enemy. The Russians then occupied in succession all the strategical points in the direction of Kars, whither we withdrew with one division to prepare our revenge. A second division, including the corps commanded by hachid, Omar, Kiazim, Moussa, and Cheket Pashas, continues to hold the positions we selected on the Karadja Dag. The present situation is to be attributed to the following causes:—The large reinforcements received by the enemy, the fact that they were able to place in position 200 guns served by skilled artillerymen, and the absence of several of our superior officers, who have been either killed or wounded in the recent engagements. On the side of the enemy, a regiment and a half of cavalry and four battalions of infantry were totally destroyed. We have 800 hors de combat."

A telegram published at St. Petersburg gives the details of the blowing up of a three-masted Turkish monitor at the mouth of the Sulina. The explosion was effected by torpedoes, laid on the night of the 8th and 9th inst.

Every Russian soldier actually present at the seat of war will, according to the terms of a decree just issued by the Emperor, be capable of promotion to an officer's rank for distinguished military service. Further advancement will be dependant on their successfully passing the usual examinations.

OSMAN PASHA.

The most distinguished, for ability and efficiency, of the Turkish Generals in Europe, the hitherto invincible defender of Plevna, is the subject of a Sketch by one of our Correspondents at the War. Osman Pasha is a native of Armenia, in Asia Minor, born in 1832-3, and educated in the Military School of Constantinople. He has never been in any country of Europe except European Turkey, but speaks French. He is tall, of spare figure, and somewhat delicate in health; but active and intelligent, and attentive to his duties. He inquires personally into every detail of his army and its tactics, directing the mode in which they are to be executed. He has most urbane and agreeable manners, and is a favourite with his friends and intimate acquaintances. A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who was lately at Plevna, is full of admiration for Ghazi Osman. He says that he really cannot find words to express the demeanour of this remarkable man:—

"Looking after everything himself, for he trusts to nobody, even the supplies of ammunition, the commissariat stores, and the medicines; receiving telegrams and messages from every part of the field continually, and while engaged in trying to out-manceuvre a numerous and wily enemy, he sat on a little stool, with a lead-pencil behind his ear sometimes, and sometimes stuck under the edge of his fez, with his field-glasses in his hand and a cigarette in his mouth, as cool and collected as though he had been listening to a lecture on the Arctic regions with physical illustrations. I could not but admire Osman commanding nearly 60,000 men in a most complex situation; he never for an instant spoke or acted hastily, maintaining his extraordinary coolness throughout the thirteen hours of the battle without an instant's change. Ready with a little joke now and then, always thoughtful, even to the point of sending to me and M. Victor Louie a cup of coffee at four o'clock in the afternoon when we breakfasted, Osman Pasha furnishes a very good reason for the fear in which the Russians held him."

The first stone of the Metropolitan Christian Union Buildings, to be erected on the site of the old Metropolitan Hall in Abbey-street, Dublin, was laid on Tuesday by Colonel Sanderson, D.L.

At a meeting of the committee of the Clio training-ship recently held, the Duke of Westminster gave a donation of £1000 towards the expenses, and Mr. Albert Wood, of Penarth, Conway, a second donation of £100. Mr. Lamport, of Penmaenmawr, also promised to double his donation, provided a certain number of others would follow his example.

A meeting of the governors of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund was held in Manchester on Monday; Lord Derby presided. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., was elected a co-optative governor, in place of his late father. The question of contributing to the Indian Famine Relief Fund, which was expected to occupy the attention of the governors, did not arise. The funds cannot, it seems, be devoted to such a purpose without the sanction of the Court of Chancery. After the meeting Lord Derby, Lord Winmarleigh, Mr. H. Birley, M.P., and Mr. J. W. Maclure took luncheon together at the Conservative Club.

The thirty-eighth autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales was begun on Tuesday morning at Leicester. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., the President of the Union, who gave a long address on the Application of Christianity to Politics. Mr. Richard argued that if the Christian Church had done its duty such a war as that now raging in Eastern Europe would have been impossible. The session was resumed and concluded on Wednesday. In the afternoon there were sectional meetings on the improvement of the college system of the body and the best way of promoting preaching tours; and in the evening there were several public meetings, the most important being a meeting of working men in the Temperance Hall.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The electoral conflict awaited with so much anxiety has ended in a drawn battle, or nearly so. Neither the Ministry nor the Opposition have seen their expectations realised. M. de Fourtou's prediction that the Government would obtain a majority has been falsified; whilst, contrary to M. Gambetta's anticipation, the famous 363, instead of gaining some forty adherents, have lost about that number of their members. Still, Marshal MacMahon and his Ministers may be said to have suffered a grave defeat. They put forward 503 official candidates, and the country rejected 307; so that their appeal to the constituency may be said to have been treated with contumely. M. Gambetta was returned unopposed in Belleville. The Duc Decazes, who has been defeated at Libourne, has succeeded in the constituency of Puget-Théniers, in the department of the Alpes Maritimes. In the list of those who have failed occur the names of the Duc de Mouchy and the Vicomte de Tocqueville. Another of the shipwrecked in this election is M. Emile Ollivier, who retired before the poll, leaving as a last word a protest against the candidate of personal power, curious as emanating from a Minister of the Second Empire. Prince Napoleon has been thrown out at Ajaccio by M. Haussmann.

The Senatorial Left, in a communication to the Press, says, that after the general elections, by which France has solemnly condemned the policy of May 16, it is desirable to sum up the precise results. The document analyses the returns, and concludes that out of a Chamber of 533 there will be 335 Republicans against, at the maximum, 198 official candidates. These it divides into 90 Bonapartists, 40 Legitimists, and 63 ranging under the vague denomination of Conservative, for want of any rational classification. It is already evident, therefore, that the new Chamber is very nearly a reproduction of the old. A slight change of figures susceptible of augmentation after the verification of powers makes no practical difference. The Republic will have a solid, resolute, compact majority of nearly 140.

Marshal MacMahon is advised by some of the Conservative newspapers to change his Ministers; but it is reported that they have no idea of resigning, nor has the President any idea of separating himself from them. It is said that the Left have resolved to invalidate all the elections of official candidates, and to adopt other sweeping measures, including a refusal to vote the Budget until a strong Republican Ministry be formed.

Madame Thiers has addressed a letter to the President of the Council General of the Hérault thanking them for an address of condolence. All her husband's sentiments and acts, she says, were consecrated to the restoration and prosperity of his country. Proud of the confidence which he had inspired, he nobly descended from the post of power to which, but for death, he would later have doubtless been recalled by the great majority of the nation, which recognised in him the liberator of its territory, the restorer of its finances, and the able and prudent leader of its fortunes.

M. Gambetta has again been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 4000*fr.*, for libelling the Marshal and his Ministers. This new judgment arose out of the recent electoral address of the Republican leader.

It is said that the health of M. Louis Blanc, which has been in a failing state for some time, is now so seriously impaired as to cause great anxiety to his friends. He is sixty-four years of age.

HOLLAND.

M. Kappeyne van de Copello was summoned by the King on Wednesday to form a Cabinet, and accepted the task.

The Dutch-Indian Budget for 1878 was submitted to the bureaux of the Second Chamber on the 11th inst. The great majority of those present recommended the Government to strike out all articles respecting the construction of new railways, as being prejudicial to the decision taken in the Chamber relative to contracts with railway companies in the Dutch Indies. The Government was also advised to erase all clauses touching the proposal to issue a loan to be charged to the Indian Budget. The proposal to tax Europeans in the Dutch-Indian Colonies was generally approved.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince represented his father at the inauguration, on the 9th inst., of a statue of Frederick the Great at Marienburg, in the West Prussian province. Five years ago the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the monument, which is erected to commemorate the incorporation, a century ago, by the great King, of the district which now constitutes Western Prussia—an act which, to use the language of the address of the Town Council, "restored to German life a land that for three hundred years had been subjected to foreign poverty and darkness, and planted therein the fresh tree of Christian faith and German cultivation."

The political crisis in Prussia has ended. The Emperor refuses to accept the resignation of Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, but has granted him leave of absence for some time. During the interval his place will be filled by Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture.

Professor Helmholtz was installed on Monday as Rector of the University of Berlin. In his speech on the occasion he reviewed the position of the Universities in the Middle Ages, and remarked with regard to Oxford and Cambridge that they have changed the least since then, even in things where change would have been very necessary. He recommended, however, the imitation of these old English Universities in two things—in the perfection of the art of expressing thought, and in the care for the physical development of the students, whose athletics are far preferable to the German fencing and gymnastic exercises.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes that Baron von Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has obtained his exequatur as English Consul-General for the Kingdom of Saxony and the Saxon Duchies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet Herr Nemeth questioned the Government as to an allegation that the Government tolerated the transport of war material destined for the Russian army, while, on the other hand, they had taken strong measures in relation to the recent events in the Szekler district. Herr Tisza, the Minister President, in reply, declared that, so far as was known, no arms had been transported through Hungary either for the Russians or for the Turks. The measures which the Government has taken in the Szekler district for the self-defence of the State must be respected by everybody in all parts. The Minister for War proceeded to Transylvania to furnish the Government with authentic information regarding what had passed, but nobody had been invested with special powers, nor had any commissioner been appointed. The Minister next pointed to the articles which had been published in Hungarian newspapers, in which it was openly said that the people would hasten to the assistance of the Turks. He cited the case of Herr Miletics to prove that the present action of the Government was dictated by the simplest feelings of

justice. In reply to another deputy, who had demanded the liberation of the persons arrested, Herr Tisza declined to accede to this demand, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. The House resolved by an overwhelming majority to take cognisance of the Minister's answer.

GREECE.

The King and Queen left Athens for Thebes on Wednesday on a visit to the army. Some interesting manoeuvres are expected. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the visit has no political meaning. Another despatch says that the Government are going to spend 26,000,000*l.* on naval armaments; the work is to be done in a foreign dockyard. The Ministerial journals express indignation at the massacre and acts of brigandage alleged to have been perpetrated by Turkish soldiers in the frontier provinces.

AMERICA.

Congress met on Monday for an Extraordinary Session. The principal business transacted was the organisation of the House of Representatives. Mr. Samuel J. Randall (Democrat) was elected Speaker, receiving 143 votes to 132 given for Mr. James A. Garfield (Republican).

President Hayes's Message was presented on Tuesday. The Message, which is short, commences by stating that Congress adjourned without making appropriations for the army, and that an extra Session was therefore necessary. The President suggests the propriety of making appropriations for the present maximum strength of the army—25,000 men. Estimates will also be submitted for the navy, and some other deficiencies. The Message then invites legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. It says that the Department of State had received official advice of the strong desire of France that the United States should be represented at the Exhibition, and the President felt that the prompt action of Congress in accepting the invitation was of so much interest to the people of the United States, and so suitable to the cordial relations of the two Governments, that the subject might properly be presented this Session. The Message further recommends an appropriation to meet the expenses of sending a commissioner to the International Prison Congress at Stockholm. In conclusion, the President states that he will defer until the regular Session all reference to other subjects of public interest.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. Edwards made a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee for the purpose of reviewing the laws now in force for ascertaining and declaring the result of the Presidential election.

Mr. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, has been nominated to the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court.

CANADA.

The harvest this year, though late, is said to be exceptionally plentiful, and the *Toronto Monetary Times* estimates that the crops have yielded 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000,000 of barley, and 48,000,000 of various other cereals.

BRAZIL.

The Emperor has closed the Session of the Legislature. In his speech on the occasion, his Majesty thanked the Chambers for the measures they had passed, and stated that the Budget was in equilibrium. Alluding to his recent tour in Europe, the Emperor expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome extended to him in the various States which he had visited.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney, dated the 11th inst., informs us that the New South Wales Parliament has been dissolved by the Governor, the Ministry retaining office pending the result of the new elections.

Sir Arthur Blyth, the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 5th inst., stating that Sir William Jervois had been sworn in as Governor on the 2nd inst. Fine rains had fallen throughout the colony, and the harvest prospects were excellent. The emigrant-ships *Forfarshire* and *Oaklands* had arrived safely, and all the emigrants had found employment. The last returns show an increase in the revenue.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* states that the Assembly of the Church of England for the diocese of Melbourne has held its first session under the new Bishop. No business was done beyond choosing a site for the cathedral, which will be built on the Eastern Hill, if land there can be exchanged for the present cathedral reserve.

NEW ZEALAND.

From Wellington we hear that the Legislative Assembly has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, and that they have in consequence resigned.

The Congregation of Rites at Rome has refused the demand for the beatification of Joan of Arc.

The number of medical students at the German Universities amounted in the last summer term to 5043. Vienna comes first, with 750, and Rostock last, with 36.

The Swedish Government has invited the other Governments to send delegates to an international congress for prison reform, which is to be held at Stockholm next August.

Immediate steps are being taken by the Foreign Office to carry out the powers conferred upon England for the suppression of the slave trade under the convention recently entered into with Egypt.

As a result of the meeting of the International Postal Commission at Madrid, the Spanish post-office authorities have been convinced that the numerous losses of letters recently were due to robberies committed in Spain. Some of the thieves have been prosecuted, and the authorities have promised to make important reforms to prevent such losses in future.

The Scottish Lassie, Captain Le Couteur, chartered by the Agent-General for South Australia, Sir Arthur Blyth, left Portsmouth yesterday week for Port Adelaide with 273 emigrants, among whom were fifty-six single female domestic servants. The barque *Gauntlet*, 669 tons, Captain Lucas, sailed from Gravesend on Saturday, bound for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board eighty-nine single men, sixty-four single women, sixty-four married people, forty-five children between the ages of twelve and one, and twelve infants; making a total of 274 souls. A telegram has been received announcing the safe arrival at Rockhampton of the *Fritz Reuter*, and of the *Humboldt*, at Brisbane, both emigrant-ships from Hamburg. Information has also been received by telegraph of the arrival of the ship *James Nicol Fleming* at her destination in New Zealand. This vessel was dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, with 248 emigrants for Otago, sailing from the Clyde on July 14 last.

Rewards were presented at a large meeting held at Portland on Tuesday night to the fourteen brave men who aided in the rescue of the survivors of the *Avalanche* and *Forest*. Each man received from the Board of Trade £5, and £130 collected by the Rector was also divided amongst them.

The Extra Supplement.

"LOST!"

The picture by Miss Osborn, which has been engraved for this week's Extra Supplement, will appeal to the kindly sentiment of tenderness for innocent childhood, while the grace of womanly care for such a helpless little one is personified in the two good Sisters of Charity, about to take the forlorn street wanderer home in safety. It is only needful for that purpose that they should find out where the child's home is; and we suppose there is some difficulty in extracting the information from this very small girl, who has got astray in the maze of city thoroughfares which she never traversed before. Up some obscure court or alley, perhaps, in a distant quarter of the town, a weeping mother and several crying brothers and sisters are just now plunged in doleful lamentations for the unhappy fate of this dear little creature, "Lost!" It is a frequent occurrence in London, as many of our readers can attest from their own experience; and the same thing must often happen in foreign towns, as in that French or Belgian scene depicted by the artist of this picture. The policeman or sergeant-de-ville, as the case may be, is likely to be able to render useful assistance, and the best course is to apply to him without delay, in order that the strayed child may be restored to its parents, who will probably report their loss at the nearest police station.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual exhibition of the Photographic Society of Great Britain, now open in Pall-mall East, affords incontestable evidence of the state of excellence to which photography has reached.

A general quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the presidency of Admiral George Goldsmith, C.B., when grants to the amount of £514 were awarded to applicants.

Commemorative of the birthday of Father Mathew, a great meeting of the members of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held at Exeter Hall on Monday, under the presidency of Cardinal Manning. Resolutions advocating the temperance cause were adopted.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, in conformity with a resolution passed at their last meeting, have instituted proceedings against the Commercial Gas Company for supplying to the public gas of a lower standard of purity than that demanded by the Gas Act of 1875.

The award of the arbitrators in the matter of Dr. Barnardo's institutions, which was signed a day or two ago, sets forth a judgment to the effect that the institutions are useful and deserve public support, although there have been irregularities in their management, on which the arbitrators have thought it their duty to animadvert.

An industrial exhibition, the contents of which were contributed by the scholars of the Lambeth Auxiliary Sunday School Union, was opened at the Metropolitan Tabernacle on Tuesday by Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the School Board for London, who congratulated the committee and the children upon the success of the efforts which had been made.

At the ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Enma Mining Company, which was held on Tuesday, the report gave a history of past legal proceedings by and against the undertaking. Mr. Macdougall, the chairman, stated that the concern was no longer a mining but a "lawing" company. They were doing their best, under the advice of most able counsel. The report was adopted.

A cat show—the ninth annual one—has been held this week at the Crystal Palace, including choice specimens of Persian, Angora, Manx, tortoiseshell, blue, grey, tabby, and other kinds; while at the Alexandra Palace there has been a pigeon and poultry show—most of the classes being well represented, the offer of prizes in money and cups to the value of £700 having induced some of the first fanciers in England to send birds.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week of October was 77,067, of whom 37,393 were in workhouses and 39,674 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 692, 3644, and 13,959 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 890, of whom 572 were men, 257 women, and 61 children under the age of sixteen.

At the last meeting of the Seamen's Hospital (Dreadnought), Greenwich, it was reported that 590 seamen from British and foreign ships had been admitted as in-patients during the past quarter: of these 118 came from London, 28 from Liverpool, 25 from Glasgow, 21 from North and South Shields, 19 from Hull, 28 from the colonies, 149 foreign seamen, and 202 from other ports in Great Britain and Ireland. The balance-sheet for the quarter ending Sept. 30 presented a deficiency of £863.

The proprietors of the Crystal Palace held their first ordinary general meeting on Wednesday, under the Companies Act of this year. A report was presented explaining that by the Act of last Session the constitution of the company was changed, the charter and deed of settlement were annulled, and the company was now incorporated in perpetuity. Mr. T. Hughes, the chairman, gave further explanation of the scheme of reconstruction, and, after a discussion, the report was adopted. It recommends the payment of a dividend of one per cent on the Ordinary Stock.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall on Tuesday for the purpose of considering the question of admitting Sir John Bennett as member for the ward of Cheap, to which he was recently elected for the third time. Resolutions in favour of the veto of the Court were handed in, and received on behalf of the Vintners' and Haberdashers' Companies, and a petition signed by eight of the electors, was presented against the election. The petitioners relied for their case on the resolution of the Court of Aldermen that Sir John Bennett was unfit for the office, but offered to produce evidence in its support if called on to do so. Sir John Bennett's solicitor read a document expressing Sir John's intention to abide by the decision of the Court, and admitting their right of veto; but he made no compact, and was prepared to meet any charges if preferred. The solicitor further pleaded Sir John's claim to admission to the Court, and urged that, while the Court had power to reject him, it would not be wise to exercise it. Counsel having then been heard on behalf of the petitioners, the Recorder read the resolutions agreed to by the Court, which reaffirmed Sir John Bennett's unfitness for the office of alderman, and the determination of the Court not to admit him. The Court then adjourned till next Tuesday, when they will proceed themselves to elect a representative for the ward.

At the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday—Sir Charles Reed presiding—Mrs. Westlake called attention to the educational wants of the metropolis as regards scholarships and exhibitions, and moved that the common seal of the board be attached to a memorial which she submitted on the subject to the Attorney-General. After a discussion, the memorial was, on the suggestion of Mr. G. Potter, referred to the Educational Endowments Committee. The debate on the School Management Committee's scheme respecting the teaching at centres of pupil teachers and candidates was resumed and again adjourned.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London have accepted an invitation from the Mayor of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Charles Lamb) to visit that town to-day, the 20th inst. The visit will be a state one upon this occasion, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs being accompanied by their officials, suite, and servants. A special train has been ordered to convey the party from London-bridge, and upon its arrival at Brighton the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will be received at the railway station by the Mayor of Brighton and members of the Town Council. After a brief ceremony connected with the formal opening of a new and improved approach road to the station made by the railway company, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and party will visit the Aquarium, and afterwards take luncheon with the Mayor of Brighton at the Royal Pavilion, and will return to town by a special train in the evening.

The prizes awarded by the Turners' Company for turning in ivory, pottery, stone, jet, and in steel, brass, and gold (for horological purposes), were distributed to the successful competitors by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on the 12th inst., in the presence of the Lady Mayoress and a numerous assembly. The first in ivory was handed to Mr. John Hegley; the first in pottery, with the freedom of the Turners' Company, to Mr. E. Bryon; the first in stone and jet, with the freedom of the company, to Mr. J. Nankervis; and the first for work in steel, brass, or gold, with the freedom of the company, to Mr. C. Crisp, whose specimens were pronounced to be in perfect style. Votes of thanks to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to the judges, Mr. Richard Loveland Loveland (Master of the Turners' Company), and to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

There were 2392 births and 1321 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 24, whereas the deaths were 89 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 10, 13, and 14 in the three preceding weeks, were again 14 last week, of which 11 were recorded in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals and 3 in private dwellings. The number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals, which in the twenty preceding weeks had steadily declined from 961 to 137, rose last week to 145; and the new cases admitted during the week further increased 45, from 25 and 28 in the two previous weeks. There were 33 deaths from measles, 50 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 10 from whooping-cough, 29 from different forms of fever, and 48 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 195 deaths were referred, against numbers declining from 226 to 153 in the four preceding weeks. These 195 deaths were 77 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. In Greater London 2895 births and 1568 deaths were registered. In the Outer Ring 2 fatal cases of smallpox and 5 of scarlet fever occurred at West Ham; scarlet fever also caused 3 deaths at Bexley, 2 at Croydon, and 2 at Edmonton. The mean temperature was 48.1 deg., or 3.5 deg. below the average. The duration of registered sunshine during the week was 18 hours out of the 76.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

The winter session of the College for Working Women, in Fitzroy-street, opened on Monday.—There was a meeting of the friends of the college last Saturday. The chair was occupied by Dr. John Storrar, the chairman of the committee, who, in opening the proceedings, said this was the third session of the college, and its career up to the present time had been singularly prosperous. He found that the number who were present at the last term of the session of 1876 was 127, and that the number present for the last session of 1877 was 1837. Referring to the certificates of the Society of Arts, he urged all to become candidates for them, and said that special classes had been formed for preparing young women for the examinations. He then spoke of the establishment of a branch of the National Penny Bank in connection with the college, and urged the importance of education in thrift. Dr. Storrar afterwards distributed the certificates of the Society of Arts to the successful candidates. Professor Morley then addressed the students, and in the course of his observations spoke of the vital importance and the necessity of education. A good elementary education was still very scarce, but he had no doubt that the Board schools would make this difficulty less, and that a good elementary education would be made far more easy of acquisition. There was no idea of social distinction, in the ordinary conventional form, in the college; all came to do their best, to live true lives, and to get the armour which would enable them to fight the battle of life. He concluded by speaking of the great value of these colleges for working men and working women.

At the meeting of the Lancaster Town Council on Wednesday a letter was read by Mr. Alderman Williamson asking the Corporation to sell him about forty acres of Lancaster Moor, and undertaking to lay out upon it £10,000, for the purpose of converting it into a public park.

Lady Miller on Tuesday laid the foundation-stone of the new harbour works at Burnmouth, Berwickshire. The cost of the works will be defrayed by the fishermen of Burnmouth, who have subscribed £2000, by a grant of £2000 from the Fishery Board of Scotland, and by subscriptions from the county nobility and gentry.

Great destitution prevails in Liverpool amongst the skilled labourers, arising out of the depression of trade. A meeting of the men was held on Wednesday, when it was stated that of cotton-porters alone from 3000 to 4000 were out of employment. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the president of the Cotton Brokers' Association for help in their distress.

A new free library at Wigan was handed over to the town on Tuesday. The building has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Thomas Taylor, cotton-spinner, Wigan, at a cost of £10,000; and the late Dr. Winnord, of Wigan, by his will bequeathed £13,000 for the purpose of providing the books. The Free Libraries Act has been adopted, to enable the town to maintain the institution.

The four convicts under sentence of death for the Penge murder were respited last Saturday evening. The decision of the Home Secretary was based upon a report from Mr. Justice Hawkins, who stated that, having consulted with Lords Justices Bramwell and Brett and Mr. Justice Lush upon the memorial presented to the Home Office by Sir William Jenner, he thought the capital sentence might be remitted.



THE WAR: BEFORE PLEVNA—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK OF THE 15TH DOROBANZER REGIMENT (ROUMANIANS) ON THE SECOND GRAVITZA REDOUBT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: DOCTORS AT WORK ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE AT SINANKEUT.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I remarked last week that by the ensuing Monday the result of the elections in France would be known, and that the fate of the four convicts then under sentence of death in Maidstone Gaol would, one way or the other, be decided. I set the watch of my forecast a little too slow in one instance and a little too fast in the other. The fate of the Penge Convicts was decided on Saturday evening, when the Governor of Maidstone Gaol received an intimation from the Home Secretary that, after mature deliberation and consultation with sundry learned Judges and eminent experts, it had been deemed fit to advise her Majesty to respite the four prisoners. A reprieve will doubtless follow the respite; and Mr. Cross will further exercise his sagacity in apportioning the degrees of commuted punishment to be inflicted on these four people. And then, I sincerely hope, we shall hear no more of this most horrible case; unless, indeed, the Government be moved by the vociferous clamour of "the people who write to the papers" to grant the Maidstone prisoners a free pardon, on the ground of their having treated the unhappy Mrs. Harriet Staunton "not wisely but too well."

With respect to the equally momentous but less repulsive case of the French elections, my prophetic time-keeper was full forty-eight hours too fast. The substantial result of the polling was not known, in London at least, until Wednesday, and even now second ballotings and disputed returns may delay for some time to come the declaration of the grand aggregate. In the tremendous game of politics which has been fought the Republicans have won the odd trick; but otherwise "honours" are divided. Other games, however, must be played; and who is ultimately to be proclaimed winner of the rubber it would be vain to prophesy. Much safer would it be to predict that, in the interval between the surcease of the Penge discussion and the beginning of the trial of the Four Detectives and a Solicitor, the Sea Serpent will make his appearance somewhere on the North-East Coast of Scotland. The late terrible gales should have brought him to the surface by now; and as I observe that our old, old friend, the field of indubitable "mummy wheat," has once more turned up in the columns of the daily papers, the Sea Serpent is, to my thinking, bound to follow suit, and that without delay. *Noblesse oblige.* After the reptile should come the shower of frogs; the red rain; the French war-steamer taking soundings in Bantry Bay; the cat discovered in a gas-pipe, and the curious instance of longevity in an owl; and after these the Deluge: I mean the trial of the Detectives, which threatens to be as protracted as the trial of Warren Hastings.

I am obliged to a courteous correspondent at Brighton, who has enlightened me with respect to that eminent painter Mr. Smibert, concerning whom I made some inquiries last week, in speaking of the Allan Ramsays, *père et fils*. Mr. Smibert, it seems, was originally a house-painter in Edinburgh; but, being both clever and ambitious, he went to Italy (probably aided by a patron—there are no patrons nowadays, more's the pity); returned to his native land; flourished there for some years as an artist of repute; emigrated to America; and died at Boston, in New England, in 1751. I wonder whether Mr. John Singleton Copley—who was the father of the famous Lord Lyndhurst, and who was not only a distinguished painter but an American loyalist—ever met Smibert. Concerning Mr. Hyffidg, the artist who was Ramsay's teacher in London, my obliging correspondent cannot give me any information.

Those wicked, wicked Russians! If the Turk be "unspeakable," as some of his enemies declare him to be, surely the Muscovite (from a pro-Turk point of view) must be a great deal more than unutterable. The last item in the catalogue of Slavonic crime brought under the notice of an appreciative British public is the desperate drunkenness of the Russian army. "A Military Correspondent" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* that it is not at all uncommon to see Russian soldiers lying dead drunk in the streets of Moscow, Pezma (where is Pezma?), and other large towns in the interior; and that, although this unseemly spectacle is not so often witnessed in St. Petersburg, "the officers there are very frequently intoxicated; and in the Guard regiments an officer who can drink three or four bottles of champagne at a sitting is considered rather a hero than otherwise." The impartial military correspondent concludes by declaring that it is a fact well known to the medical profession that there are more cases of *delirium tremens* in the Czar's dominions than in any other country in the world.

I was not aware until I had read this curious statement that any statistics of the international prevalence of *delirium tremens* had ever been published; nor did I know that it was possible to ascertain such statistics: seeing that *del. trem.* is not a disease of which the sufferer necessarily dies, and that when a man has really got the malady he does not usually go and proclaim the fact to the nearest medical man. If the "Military Correspondent" had told us that there were more certified cases of *delirium tremens* treated among Russian soldiers than in any other army in the world he would have raised a point susceptible of being argued; but I should feel inclined, myself, to doubt the fact. The Russians, like the rest of the northern races, are not a sober people. There is an amazing quantity of bad vodka drunk in the dominions of the Czar, just as there is a more amazing quantity of bad gin and whisky drunk in England, Ireland, and Scotland. I know Russia and the Russians pretty well; still, neither when I was there twenty years ago, nor when I repeated my journey last winter, did I ever see any soldiers lying drunk in the streets of Moscow or any other large town in the interior. On the other hand, I have (unless these old eyes deceive me) frequently seen in English garrison towns, between eight and nine p.m., the picket going its rounds to pick up drunken soldiers. As for St. Petersburg, there is a good deal of champagne drinking there; and the sparkling vintage (which costs about fifteen shillings a bottle) is very nice. In 1856-7 I had the honour to be intimate with numerous dashing young gentlemen who were ensigns and lieutenants in the Imperial Russian Guard. In 1876-7 I found many of my former acquaintances transformed into Colonels and Generals; but I did not hear that any of them had suffered from *delirium tremens*. If they had been so afflicted they "kept it dark," possibly.

Mem: If you want to be horrified with accounts of the influence of alcohol upon military men, ask the captain of any Messageries steamer plying between Algiers, Oran, Nemours, Bona, and Toulon how many gallant officers in the last stage of physical and mental collapse from the excessive drinking of absinthe he brings home every year to die in hospitals or *maisons de santé*. "La fée aux yeux verts" immolates a larger number of victims than does "Heidseck with the white seal."

Our dinner-tables want reforming. So declares "As You Like It" in the *Times*. For my part, I think it is the dinners themselves that need reformation, and that, looking at the present appalling scarcity of competent female cooks, it is

about time to think of importing a strong contingent of "coloured persons" from the States, or, better still, of Chinamen (who are much prized in Australia for their culinary talents), to take the command of our kitchens. There has just been published an admirable culinary manual called "Every-Day Meals," by Mary Hooper, the authoress of the well-known works "Little Dinners" and "Cookery for Invalids;" but will Mrs. or Miss Hooper be kind enough to tell me how am I to find a cook who for reasonable wages will dress my "Every-day meals" and "Little Dinners" and make nice things for me when I am sick? Did you ever have a "temporary cook" strongly recommended to you by your tradespeople? I have had one lately at Brighton. From the aspect and flavour of the viands prepared by this young person (I should say young lady, perhaps, for she was dressed in the first style of fashion) I am led to believe that she must have blackheaded the leg of mutton, "accommodated" the fish with candle-grease sauce, and sprinkled the vegetables with a subtle combination of small coals and powdered Bath-brick. I dismissed her, with my blessing, and am contemplating a diet of Australian tinned meats, Crosse and Blackwell's preserved soups, and hydraulically pressed vegetables. These viands I can cook myself.

The "dinner-table Reform" advocated by "As You Like It" is to the effect that guests at grand banquets who do not (for reasons sanitary or conscientious) drink wine, should be able when the butler whispers confidentially, "Champagne or 'Ock," be able to reply, "No, thank you. I will take a glass of milk, or some barley-water, or some draught lemonade, or a cup of tea or coffee." But why not water? you may ask. "As You Like It" maintains that the water served at London dinner-tables is "indifferent." Altogether, I look upon the suggestion as in some respects a most sensible one; but to the tea and coffee during dinner I distinctly and dyspeptically demur. They give you tea and coffee at dinner at out-of-the-way American *tables d'hôte*, and sometimes in private life; and I remember with a shudder a dinner I once partook of at a small town in the State of Massachusetts. The day was Sunday; the hour was twelve, noon; and the repast was composed of pork and beans, Indian meal pudding, green "corn," and hot tea. I was very ill after that, and did not recover until I had got back to the Brevoort House, New York, the restaurant of which palatial establishment is one of the best in the whole civilised world.

Mem: Why don't people drink cider at dinner? It would do no harm to those who don't drink wine and who can't drink beer, and who have their doubts as to the purity of the contents of the water-decanter. We should be able to make superb cider, and we probably do so; but the beverage is not fashionable, and by the masses it is usually consumed at precisely the period when it should be best left alone—I mean at the height of summer. G. A. S.

THE CHURCH

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Aldersey, John, to be Perpetual Curate of Hilton and Murton, near Appleby.
Barham, William; Vicar of Friday Bridge.
Barton, J.; Vicar of Trinity Parish, Cambridge.
Beaton, Leonard Browne; Rector of St. Margaret's, Canterbury.
Blomfield, Charles; Vicar of Ponsbury, Cumberland.
Brown, J. R.; Rector of Oughtibridge.
Browne, R.; Rector of St. Clement's, Ipswich.
Carell, Henry Theodore; Perpetual Curate of Church Grisleigh.
Chilman, W. G.; Vicar of Wharfedale with Wharfedale-Street.
Chippendale, William; Vicar of Tilton.
Clarke, John; Vicar of Burton Fleming with Fordon.
Crossfield, Thomas; Vicar of Highley, Salop.
Davies, John Hugh; Vicar of Bishop Salop.
Elwell, Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary Magdalene's, Harlow.
Field, Arthur Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Holbrooke.
Gardner, J. L.; Vicar of Weald, Sevenoaks.
Gandy, James Hunter; Rector of Chesterton-with-Haddon.
Gillam, John; Chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesey.
Hall, E. V.; Minor Canon, Sacrist, and Precentor of Worcester Cathedral.
Hall, Frederick Dickinson; Vicar of Owston.
Harding, George Rogers; Rector of Crux Easton.
Haydon, G. P.; Vicar of Hatfield-with-Stainforth.
Heaps, J. W.; Vicar of Bransdale-with-Farndale.
Hoare, W.; Rector of Christ Church, Silloth.
Humphreys, Alfred Edward; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Cambridge.
Jennett, J. F.; Curate of Tring; Vicar of Feltham, Middlesex.
Jackson, W. Vincent; Surrogate for the Diocese of Lincoln.
Lawrence, Thomas Joseph; Vicar of East Hatley and Rector of Tadlow.
Macdonald, Henry Victor; Perpetual Curate of Cheddle Hulme, Chester.
McDonnell, Patrick George; Rector of Cosgrove.
Mangan, William Reason; Chaplain of Loughborough Union Workhouse.
Mittell, Thomas; Vicar of Great Tew, Oxon.
Moffat, Bowland Garrard; Vicar of Friston-with-Snape, Suffolk.
Moore, Cecil Gurdon; Vicar of Kersey.
Norris, J. P.; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
Pearson, Alfred; Curate of Knaresborough; Rector of St. Ebbe's, Oxford.
Richardson, John Gray; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Cambridge.
Robson, Canon; Vicar of Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead.
Slipper, William Armine; Vicar of Tuttington, Norfolk.
Smallwood, Warren Charles; Perpetual Curate of Nether Whitley, Chester.
Sumner, Charles Cecil; Perpetual Curate of Wisbeach chapel-of-ease.
Tuson, Henry; Rector of Southelmham St. James's, Suffolk.
Tucker, John Rule; Rector of Frenze, Norfolk.
Twamley, James; Rector of Goxhill, Hull.
Veysey, Arthur; Chaplain to the Mercers' Company and Mercers' Chapel.
Washington, M.; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
Wilson, James Alder; Vicar of Loversall, near Doncaster.
Winter, John; Rural Dean Weston Deanery.
Wray, H.; Vicar of Holt, near Wrexham, Denbighshire.—*Guardian*.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Chrysostom, Rusholme. It will accommodate about 600 worshippers, and it has cost nearly £13,000.

On the 11th inst. the Bishop of Durham consecrated a new church for the parish of St. Thomas, South Shields, which has cost £8000, and will accommodate 500 persons.

The Rev. David Erskine Holland, on his resigning the curacy of Greenwich, has been presented with a gold watch and chain and a purse of sovereigns.

The Archbishop of York reopened the Church of St. John, Balby, near Doncaster, on Monday. The church has been enlarged to meet the wants of the increased population.

The Revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for their seventy-third session, and carried on their revision into the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

On Thursday morning the Church of All Hallows the Great and Less, Thames-street, which has been closed for some time for cleaning and painting, was reopened. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and some common councilmen attended in state.

The *Guardian* says a telegram has been received to the effect that Bishop Mylne, of Bombay, is compelled by ill-health to leave India. He does not propose to come to England, but hopes to reinstate his health by a visit to the south of Europe.

The ancient church of Dunnington (a village of considerable population, about four miles eastward of York), after being closed for restoration, was reopened on Tuesday. The cost of the restoration has been £1200. The outlay will be defrayed by the Vicar (the Rev. Canon Randolph), who is being assisted by some of his personal friends and parishioners.

The church of Langham, Suffolk, was reopened by the Bishop of Ely on Sunday, the 7th inst., the chancel having been restored by the Rector, and the nave entirely rebuilt by Mrs. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft and Langham. One of the notable features of this church is an exquisitely carved rood-screen, which was erected a few years before the Reformation, and which is in good preservation.

The Bishop of Ely, speaking at Cambridge on Wednesday morning, referred to the great importance of Sunday-school work. He could not help feeling convinced that we were on the road to a general system of national secular education, and the Church should accept the gracious interval to prepare for that period by framing a system of catechetical schools that would take up religious education when the State should drop it. He advocated gradation Sunday-school literature.

The Church of St. Andrew, Barningham, near Bury, was reopened on the 12th inst. by the Bishop of Ely, after a thorough restoration, which has been effected under the direction of Messrs. Satchell and Edwards. The beautifully carved ancient rood-screen has been left untouched. Two new stained windows have been placed in the chancel: one of them in memory of the late Rector, the Rev. James Edwards, and his wife, by the present Rector, the Rev. A. W. Edwards, and members of his family.

The Church of St. Ann, Sutton Bonington, has been reopened after a thorough restoration, at the joint expense of the lay family and the Rector and his friends, under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Dolby. The chancel has been re-seated in solid English oak, the windows filled with stained glass, and a reredos of white Carrara marble, representing the Last Supper, has been presented. The whole has been done in a most thorough manner, at a cost of £700. The Bishop of Nottingham preached at the opening service.

St. Luke's Day seems a favourite festival for cathedral reopenings. Last year Durham was thrown open on that day, and this year the restoration of the nave of Exeter Cathedral drew a vast concourse of clergy and laity in the ancient building. Thursday began with an early celebration of holy communion: The Bishops of Winchester and Oxford were the preachers, and five other bishops—those of Exeter, Truro, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells, and Bishop Tozer, took part in the ceremonies. About 300 surpliced clergy were in the procession which opened the morning service. The whole of the cathedral was filled with worshippers. The Mayor and Corporation, city magistrates, &c., attended in state. After service advantage was taken of the occasion to present to the Bishop of Exeter a pastoral staff, which had been subscribed by the diocese. The presentation was made at the palace by the Earl of Devon. The services were continued on Friday. The entire cost of the works has been £40,000. The sculpture has been as far as possible restored. Most liberal donations have been given towards the restoration, and the cathedral body have contributed largely, especially Chancellor Harrington, who has given several thousand pounds.

Among the subjects discussed at the Church Congress at Croydon, on the 11th inst., was the general question of the observance of the Lord's Day, and especially the opening of museums on Sundays; but by far the most engrossing topic of the day was the relations subsisting between Church and State, which was debated with much interest.—The work of the Congress was brought to a close yesterday week. The principal questions discussed were the relations between the Establishment and Nonconformists during the present century, and the employment of the lay element in parochial work. In the debate on the first subject there was a general recognition of the assistance which Nonconformists had given to the spread of religion, and the arguments went to show that by a judicious revision of the Church system a vast absorption of Dissenters might take place. The speakers included Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., who suggested such a revision of the Prayer Book, especially of the Thirty-nine Articles and the Rubric, as to make the Church in fact what she is in name—national. Lord Hatherley, at the sectional meeting, advocated the employment of the lay element in parochial affairs. He regarded the neglect of this as a defect in the parochial organisation of the Establishment. A conversation was held in the evening, when the Archbishop of Canterbury summed up the results of the Congress, which were, on the whole, satisfactory to Churchmen.—On Saturday there was a service in the parish church; after which, on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a number of the members of the Congress paid a visit to Addington.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Rev. T. R. Magrath, M.A., has been selected Provost of Queen's College—Dr. Jackson, the Provost, having asked leave to resign on account of ill-health. Mr. Magrath was the Senior Proctor of the last academical year.

Mr. A. Macdonnell, of Christ Church, has been elected to the first Chinese scholarship instituted in this University.

The following gentlemen have been elected to fellowships at Magdalen:—To an open classical fellowship, Mr. Thomas Herbert Warren, B.A., late scholar of Balliol College; to clerical fellowships (mathematical), Mr. Thomas Robert Terry, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; and (classical) Mr. Thomas Field, scholar of Corpus Christi College. The following gentlemen have been elected to academical clerkships:—Mr. Andrews, of Elm-grove, Salisbury, and of King's School, Peterborough; Mr. Philpot, of Chewton Mendip, Bath; and Mr. Barber, of St. Barnabas Vicarage, South Lambeth.

The Natural Science Post-mastership at Merton has been awarded to Mr. E. T. Milner, of Manchester Grammar School. Mr. F. M. May, from Marlborough College, has been elected to a scholarship at St. Edmund's Hall; proxime accessit, Mr. A. Johnson, from Bedford Grammar School.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the vacancies at Jesus:—King Charles I.: Mr. John Pepin. Mathematical: Mr. David Davies. Science: Mr. William Williams. Classical: Mr. John Hughes Rees, Mr. John Lloyd Williams, Mr. Charles Harrison Davies, and Mr. David Richards.

Mr. Thomas Whitaker, of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, has been elected to a Natural Science Scholarship at Exeter; and Mr. R. T. Kindersley, of Clifton College, has been elected to the How Exhibition at the same society.

The following elections have been made at Lincoln to Classical Scholarships:—1, Head, P. R., unattached student; 2, Althaus, J. F., University College, London; 3, Stowell, H. A., Repton School; 4, Winton, L. H., Hurstpierpoint; 5, King, J. E., Clifton College; 6, Moscardi, W., Somersetshire College, Bath. To the Tatham Scholarship, Gaskell, G. E. P., University College, London.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. R. T. Caldwell, M.A., Corpus, has been appointed Deputy Proctor, in the absence of Mr. G. F. Browne, M.A., the Senior Proctor; and, on the recommendation of the Board of Medical Studies, Mr. F. M. Balfour, M.A., Fellow of

Trinity, has been approved as a teacher of Physiology; and Mr. Vines, B.A., Christ's, as a teacher of Botany.

The Commemoration of Benefactors will take place on Sunday morning next, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. H. Perowne, D.D., of Corpus Christi College, the Lady Margaret preacher.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Queen's University in Ireland was held in Dublin Castle on the 12th, for the purpose of conferring degrees. The Duke of Leinster, the Chancellor, read the report, which stated that during the past year 831 students were taught in the Queen's Colleges, of whom 108 were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland, 214 Roman Catholics, 325 Presbyterians, and 81 of other denominations; 237 students attended lectures in the faculty of arts, 527 in that of medicine, 32 in the faculty of law, and 45 in the department of engineering. Sir Michael H. Beach pledged the Government afresh to the maintenance of the colleges, and hoped a building suitable to the Queen's University of Ireland would soon be erected. He said Mr. Osborne Morgan and Dr. Allman, who had recently visited the colleges, were surprised at the excellence of the teaching and the admirable professorate.

Professor John H. Balfour, M.D., has, the *Scotsman* understands, resigned the Deanship of the Medical Faculty of the Edinburgh University.—Mr. Thomas Amundale, who was assistant to the late Professor Syme, has been appointed to the chair of clinical surgery in this University, vacant by the removal of Mr. Lister to King's College, London.

The council of the University College of Wales has issued a statement of the second (1876-7) of the three years' subscriptions and congregational collections in aid of the Temporary Sustentation Fund. The council had asked for £2000 per year for three years. The first year's subscription and collection realised £3138, and those of the second year £2752. The falling off in the total of the second year is attributed to the depression in the industries and trade, especially of South Wales. Collections will be made on Sunday, the 28th inst., and the house-to-house collections in the course of November and December. The college is prospering, and the number of students is well maintained. The Government has not given any answer to the application for an annual grant.

The Council of King's College, London, have established a chair of "Logic and Mental Philosophy," and have invited the Rev. H. W. Watkins, M.A., to be the first Professor. Mr. Watkins is an honorary Fellow of the college, and was formerly a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

The annual meeting of the Students' Christian Association, University College, London, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Vestry Hall, St. George's, Bloomsbury. Professor Wilson Fox, M.D., F.R.S., presided. Addresses were delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, Professor Sheldon Amos, Dr. Roberts, and Messrs. Barker and Pearce Gould.

The following have been elected to Entrance Scholarships at Rossall:—Seniors: A. C. Writslaw, R. H. Law, T. Waring. Juniors: T. Moreton (late of the Rev. J. C. C. Pipen's, Arnold House, Chester), H. B. Bather, R. Prowle, G. A. Williams, H. M. E. Price (of Blackheath Proprietary School), C. E. Jones, and J. M. Hamilton.

The Rev. Arthur H. Dyke Acland, M.A., Head Master of the Oxford Military College, has resigned his appointment, and the Rev. James White, M.A., instructor in mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and Incumbent of Holy Trinity (the Royal Arsenal) church, Woolwich, Fellow of the Mathematical Society of London, &c., will succeed him. The assistant masters have followed the example of their chief by resigning.

The Prince of Wales has offered an annual prize to the Snettisham Grammar School, near Sandringham, Norfolk. This school, founded by Anthony Hall in 1703, was reopened in September, 1875, under a new scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, when the Rev. F. W. H. Palmer, M.A., Oxford, was appointed to the head mastership.

On the 4th inst., in the presence of a very large assemblage, including the High Sheriff of the county, Mr. J. Whitwell, M.P., and others, the new schools, Head Master's House, &c., at Heversham, were formally opened. This old school, which, among its many and distinguished alumni in the last 120 years, reckons no less than one senior and four second Wranglers, including Dr. Whewell, the late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dr. Watson, formerly Bishop of Llandaff, has of late so largely increased in numbers that the necessity of providing much more extensive boarding accommodation has forced itself upon the governing body. To meet the increased demand on the school, £8000 has been spent on the Head Master's house, schools, class-rooms, &c.

Of the eight exhibitions lately offered for competition by the council of Lichfield Theological College, seven have been awarded by the examiners to the following:—Sturges, Ruddock, Bond, Hombersley, Taylor, Smith, Watling. Mr. Sturges and Mr. Ruddock are already students at the college.

Sir Thomas D. Acland, M.P., in distributing the prizes gained at the Bath centre of the Oxford Local Examinations on the 11th, said he looked forward to a more perfect system of examination throughout the country, when it was ripe for it. He hoped the day would come when all public schools would be subjected to public examinations, and when a certificate or diploma would be required of all teachers occupying positions in any sense public.

A public meeting was held in St. Mary's School, Whitechapel, last Monday, in promotion of the scheme of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching in the Tower Hamlets. The chair was taken by Mr. Hughes.

The Bishop of Norwich distributed the prizes at the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, on Thursday last.

The trustees of the British Museum have bought the manuscript scores of the two oratorios "Palestine" and the "Captivity of Judah," by the late William Crotch, Mus. Doc.

A meeting was held in Dundee on Monday evening at which it was resolved to start a subscription for the erection of a statue to Burns in that town.

Sir Charles Reed on Saturday last presided over an aggregate meeting of Sunday School delegates from all parts of Scotland, in Glasgow, the Lord Provost and the Lord Dean of Guild being among the speakers.

Lord Jytelton presided last Tuesday night at the distribution of Queen's prizes in Wolverhampton to students connected with the free library classes. In the course of his address his Lordship insisted on the necessity of such classes as addenda to elementary education. Boys of fourteen, if they had great aptitude for learning, had also an equal capacity for forgetting. It was therefore necessary to lay hold of them and to cement their knowledge, as it were. He advocated the establishment of circulating libraries in connection with central free libraries.

NOVELS.

Action above everything is what many readers of novels desire, and such readers will not find their wishes fulfilled in *Carità*, by Mrs. Oliphant (Smith, Elder, and Co.), a novel in three volumes, wherein action is somewhat conspicuous by absence, although twaddle, unfortunately, is not. The latter is, no doubt, a vile phrase to use in the case of so distinguished a writer, but it must stand. If even Homer sometimes nodded, the best of modern novelists may sometimes descend to twaddle. Of course, in the present instance, a very superior kind of twaddle is intended, a twaddle such as certain persons under certain circumstances might go so far as to say that they enjoyed. At the opening of the tale it excites expectations or misgivings, according to the different views of different readers, which are not destined to be realised. As early as the eleventh page of the first volume an old maiden lady, of whom it may be said that "all the wickedness of the world is print" to her, mysteriously observes that "there's the seventh commandment to be thought of," an observation which will make lovers of the sensational prick up their ears; but nothing particular comes of it; and, before we have got far into the heart of the story there is a conversation between a husband and wife in which the latter, plainly suspecting that she is about to be the victim of cancer, tries to extort from the former a promise that, if her suspicions should prove to be well founded, he will, not to put too fine a point upon it, murder her. This conversation, with the proposition urged, and certainly not rejected, in the course of it, cannot fail to set agog all those for whom the horrible has an irresistible fascination; but, in this case again, nothing particular comes of it. Something comes of it, no doubt; just enough to lay the author open to a charge of having trodden upon very dangerous ground, and of having raised, without setting, a very delicate and difficult question, but not enough to satisfy the longings of those who yearn after horrors or to create any very startling situation. Or, if the startling situation may be said to have been created, it leads to the tamest possible consequences. Tameless, indeed, is chief among the characteristics of the novel. The plot is of the most meagre description, and it is spun out wearily, drearily, to the utmost limits of prolixity. Pretty scenes there are, but they are few and far between. The personages are exceedingly well sketched, with here and there a touch of humour; but, on the whole, they are colourless and uninteresting. The heroine herself is merely a bud of promise, exciting hopes which are not fulfilled, never getting beyond the stage of "going to begin;" and as for her three lovers, an inclination to "knock all their heads together" is the feeling they will most probably produce in the reader's breast. The novel may or may not have been written with a purpose; but it is just possible that the author had in view a double purpose: to show that a Platonic friendship is feasible and even desirable, under certain circumstances, between a man and woman of middle age, and to suggest that, in the case of so hopeless and awful a disease as cancer, the victim, before the inevitable suffering and loathsomeness have set in, should be allowed to depart this life without any close inquiry, on the part of doctors or of the law, into the means whereby the departure was accomplished. Some such object, at any rate, is to be surmised from a perusal of the novel; and, whether the author really had it in view or not, it obviously involves considerations of serious magnitude from the religious, moral, and social point of view. What is a mere act of kindness towards the individual may be fraught with the most dangerous consequences towards the community; and it is very perilous doctrine to teach or to imply that a medical man is ever justified in preventing an inquest which he is perfectly aware ought to take place. If we have been severe in our judgment on this tale, it must be borne in mind that the author has herself supplied, in previous works, the high standard by which she is now measured.

Quentin Matsys and Dick Whittington, and the manner in which they climbed the ladder of fame, doubtless suggested to Mr. John Saunders the theme of his latest story, in one volume, *Jasper Deane: Wood Carver of St. Paul's* (Low and Co.). Reprinted from *Good Words*, "Jasper Deane" is a gem of a tale, sparkling with every good quality: pure, fresh, and polished. Or it may be described as a perfect vignette of town and country in the days when Charles II. was King, when Sir Christopher Wren was rebuilding St. Paul's, having as his right hand Grinling Gibbons to suggest the ornamentation worthy the grand cathedral. We have cameo portraits of the two latter celebrities in the course of the novelette, which relates how young Jasper, having provoked the jealousy of his master by the genius he has shown in restoring the elaborately-carved church doors of St. Stephen's, Charlbury, is thrown upon the world, and eventually wins fortune. Love inspires him. Like another Whittington, he resolves to try his luck in London, but not before he has had a sweet interview with his sweetheart, May: "From the shadow his eyes could not avoid again going to the face it played on, and contrasting the sweet, sunny strength of May's character with its occasional aspect of fair, rustic fragility, and of a timid something that at first seemed weakness, but that was only a God-fearing caution of the world and the world's ways, reminding him now of a snowdrop in stormy winter weather, a tremble for its purity, and now of a cluster of May's namesake blossom, disturbed and doubtful of its strength to resist the rising breeze." When his troubles seem greatest in London, and poverty has almost crushed him, and his enemy, Mr. Trimmer, appears to be triumphant, Jasper is befriended by the generous hand of Grinling Gibbons. A happy thought recalls to mind the shadow on her face of "May's namesake blossom," and he carves a fairy wreath of may as the crown of an exquisite image of his love in wood, which bears off the palm at an exhibition in St. Paul's, and so is the means of making him "happy ever after." We have devoted to this notice of "Jasper Deane" space which we could hardly spare, because the short story is charmingly told by Mr. John Saunders, and repays perusal far more than do the majority of three-volume novels.

If Mr. Gladstone, during his visit to Ireland, should fall in with as frank and chatty a driver of a mail-car as the Saxon hero of *The Honourable Miss Ferrard* (Bentley and Son) did, he cannot fail to acquire a store of information racy of the soil. Mr. Satterthwaite (what a barbarous name for a hero!) is made to cross St. George's Channel to serve as a peg on which the author of "Hogan, M.P.," may hang a wearisome number of platitudes on the social and political condition of Ireland, these rhetorical garments taking the form of a series of "Mangnall's Questions" and answers between Mr. Satterthwaite and a fair neighbour named Really. It is true he is captivated, and would win the hand of the wild but beautiful heroine, after whom the three volumes are named; and the most readable chapters are devoted to the narration of the hand-to-mouth lives led by the ruined Lord Darraghmore, his morose and unruly sons, and this high-spirited daughter of his, Helena, who ultimately mates, not with the Englishman, but with her more congenial lover, Devereux. But, justice done to a clever sketch of character

here and there, and some commendably fresh and bright descriptions of scenery, it must be confessed that there is in "The Honourable Miss Ferrard" an intolerable deal of dry political argument to eke out an inadequate plot. On the other hand, we cannot thank Messrs. Bentley and Son too much for setting other publishers the good example of publishing the novel with the leaves cut.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The character of the sport provided at the Second October Meeting was well sustained until the finish; indeed, the Thursday's card was about the best that we have ever seen at Newmarket. The Newmarket Oaks was generally regarded as a match between Belphebe and Lady Golightly; and, though the former had proved much the better of the pair in the One Thousand, Oaks, and Coronation Stakes, yet Lord Falmouth's filly has shown such wonderfully improved form of late that she had nearly as many friends as her opponent. It is probable that Belphebe had not recovered from the effects of her severe race in the Cesarewitch, as she was in trouble a long way from home, and Lady Golightly had little difficulty in disposing of Verdurette. It has been contended that the poor running of Belphebe takes all the gilt off the Cesarewitch victory of Hilarious; but we consider that the result of this race proves him to be even better than was generally supposed, for it must not be forgotten that he beat Lady Golightly cleverly in a two-mile race during the first October week. There were twenty runners for the Middle Park Plate; but betting did not take a very wide range, as Athol Lad, the own brother to Prince Charlie, was so much fancied, that at the finish as little as 7 to 1 was freely accepted about him. At 5 to 1, Beaulere, the crack of the north, had a strong following; but Maximilian, the 4100-guinea yearling of last season, who had never run previously, retired to 10 to 1, after being backed at half those odds. Lady of Mercia, one of Lord Falmouth's grand team of two-year-olds, also made her debut; but the report that she was superior to Redwing did not find general credence, and nothing else was backed with any spirit. Athol Lad gave a good deal of trouble at the post, but at last the flag fell to a beautiful start. They ran in line for fully a hundred yards before Wild Darell forged ahead and made the running at a rattling pace, the colt by Scottish Chief—Katie, Athol Lad, Birdie, and Beaulere being the most prominent of the remainder. Before reaching the Bushes, Maximilian was in hopeless difficulties, and dropped into the extreme rear; and, as soon as he began to ascend the hill, Athol Lad was in trouble, and commenced to roll all over the course. This left Beaulere with the lead, and though the Katie colt made a grand effort from the distance, and gradually crept up to the leader, he could never quite catch him, and was beaten by half a length. Three lengths off, Pilgrimage was third, and then came Lady of Mercia, Clémentine, and Athol Lad, in the order named. The winner had only run twice previously, and had proved successful on each occasion; but there was nothing of any note behind him, while he appeared to have some little trouble in shaking off the very moderate Cavour through the mud at York. He is a grandly bred colt, being by Rosierucian—Bonny Bell, and Mr. Perkins, his owner, gave 2200 gs. for a yearling sister to him at Doncaster. Lady of Mercia is a very mean-looking filly, and, though Athol Lad is quite as big and lengthy as Prince Charlie, he is by no means so muscular or well put together, and his roaring propensities told with fatal effect as soon as he commenced the final ascent. Though the Champion Stakes was generally regarded as a mere match between Springfield and Silvio, yet six others, including Thunderstone, Hesper, and Zucchero, came to the post. Over-night odds had been laid on Mr. Houldsworth's grand four-year-old; but, as it was generally reported that he was slightly amiss, 11 to 8 could be obtained against him at the start, the same odds being freely accepted about Silvio. Great Tom made the running at his best pace to serve the Derby winner; and, when he was beaten at the Bushes Hill, Silvio went on at his best pace, and he and Springfield came right away from the others; the three-year-old held the lead until about 200 yards from home, but for the last quarter of a mile it was quite clear that Springfield had the race in hand, as he was treading Silvio's heels off, and, coming away without the slightest effort, won with consummate ease by a length. The merit of this performance is most apparent when it is compared with the famous match between Lowlander and Galopin. Lowlander, a year older than Springfield, utterly failed to concede 12 lb. to Galopin; indeed, it was clear that about 5 lb. would have brought them together. Springfield gave exactly the same weight to Silvio, and, from the ridiculous ease with which he won, another 10 lb. would not have stopped him. Both races were run at exactly the same time of year; and though we imagine no one will contend that Silvio is quite the same class as was Galopin, yet he cannot be 16 lb. inferior to him.

The everlasting Ecossais began the Friday's programme by winning a Welter Handicap, from a large field, with 10 st. 7 lb. on his back; Childeric had no trouble in securing the Prendergast Stakes, conceding 6 lb. to his two opponents, Oasis and Inval, who ran a dead-heat a length behind him; and of course Pornic and Augusta had no chance against Hampton in the Queen's Plate. Odds were laid on Lady Golightly for the Newmarket Derby, in which Jongleur was asked to give her 11 lb., a task which naturally proved too much for him; indeed, Shillelagh, in the receipt of 7 lb., beat the French crack by a head for second place, after a tremendous race home. Shillelagh is now the property of Count Festetic, and on this form should have a fair chance for the Cambridgeshire; but he is, unfortunately, one of the most uncertain animals in training.

We have barely space left to report that Newcastle and Croydon meetings took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, and that the week closed, for racing events, with Sandown Park.

There was a large attendance of coursers from all parts of the three kingdoms at the opening of the Lurgan Open Coursing Meeting on Tuesday. Hares were abundant, and an excellent day's sport was provided.

On Friday week a swimming-match of 1000 yards was decided, at the Lambeth Baths, between J. B. Johnson, of Leeds, and W. Beckwith, of London, the latter receiving a start of twenty yards. For the first two lengths Beckwith gained slightly, and, though Johnson then began slowly to decrease the distance between them, he could never catch the youngster, and was beaten by ten yards in 15 min. 33½ sec., the fastest time on record. Beckwith surprised even his warmest admirers by his fine style and pace, and proved himself a nimble son of a nimble sire.

Mr. Massey, who has for many years acted as chairman at the Anglesey Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday announced his resignation, he being about to reside abroad. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Massey for his services.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA.

The Hon. Sir William Buell Richards, who has just been knighted by her Majesty the Queen, is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada. He is a Canadian by birth, having first seen the light in the picturesque town of Brockville, in the present province of Ontario, on May 2, 1815. He, too, like several of his contemporaries, comes of good loyalist stock, being eldest son of the late Stephen Richards, Esq., by Phoebe, daughter of Mr. William Buell, an officer in the "King's Rangers," of American revolutionary fame. After being educated at the Johnstown District Grammar School and at Potsdam Academy, New York, he was called to the Bar of Upper Canada in Michaelmas Term, 1837. He soon entered on an extensive and varied practice. In 1849 he was elected a Bencher of the Law Society, and in 1850 the late Mr. Robert Baldwin, the Attorney-General for Upper Canada, advanced him, with nine other gentlemen (one of whom subsequently reached the Bench) to the dignity of a silk gown. In January, 1848, the future Chief Justice entered the Canadian Legislative Assembly, as member for Leeds, after an arduous contest; and this seat he continued to hold during his active political life. In October, 1851, on the retirement of Mr. Baldwin, he accepted the Attorney-Generalship of Upper Canada, in the Liberal Administration of Sir Francis Hincks; but in June, 1853, he succeeded the late Mr. Justice Sullivan, as a Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Ten years later he was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of the same Court; and, in November, 1868, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario. In October, 1875, upon the organisation of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, Sir William Richards was offered, and accepted, the highest judicial office in Canada—that of Chief Justice of the newly-constituted Supreme Court. Previously to this appointment, he had acted as Commissioner on behalf of Ontario, in the determining of the North-Western Boundary of that Province. Again, more recently, in 1876, he discharged the



SIR W. B. RICHARDS, CHIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA.

duties of deputy to the Governor-General during the absence from the Dominion capital of the Earl of Dufferin. Chief Justice Richards is esteemed a man of profound legal knowledge and sagacity; a Judge whose decisions, always clear and perspicuous, have seldom or never been reversed on appeal. His two brothers, the Hon. Stephen Richards, Q.C., Treasurer of the Law Society of Ontario, and the Hon. Albert Norton Richards, Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, are able and experienced public men.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Notman and Fraser, of Toronto.

OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS AT THE WAR.

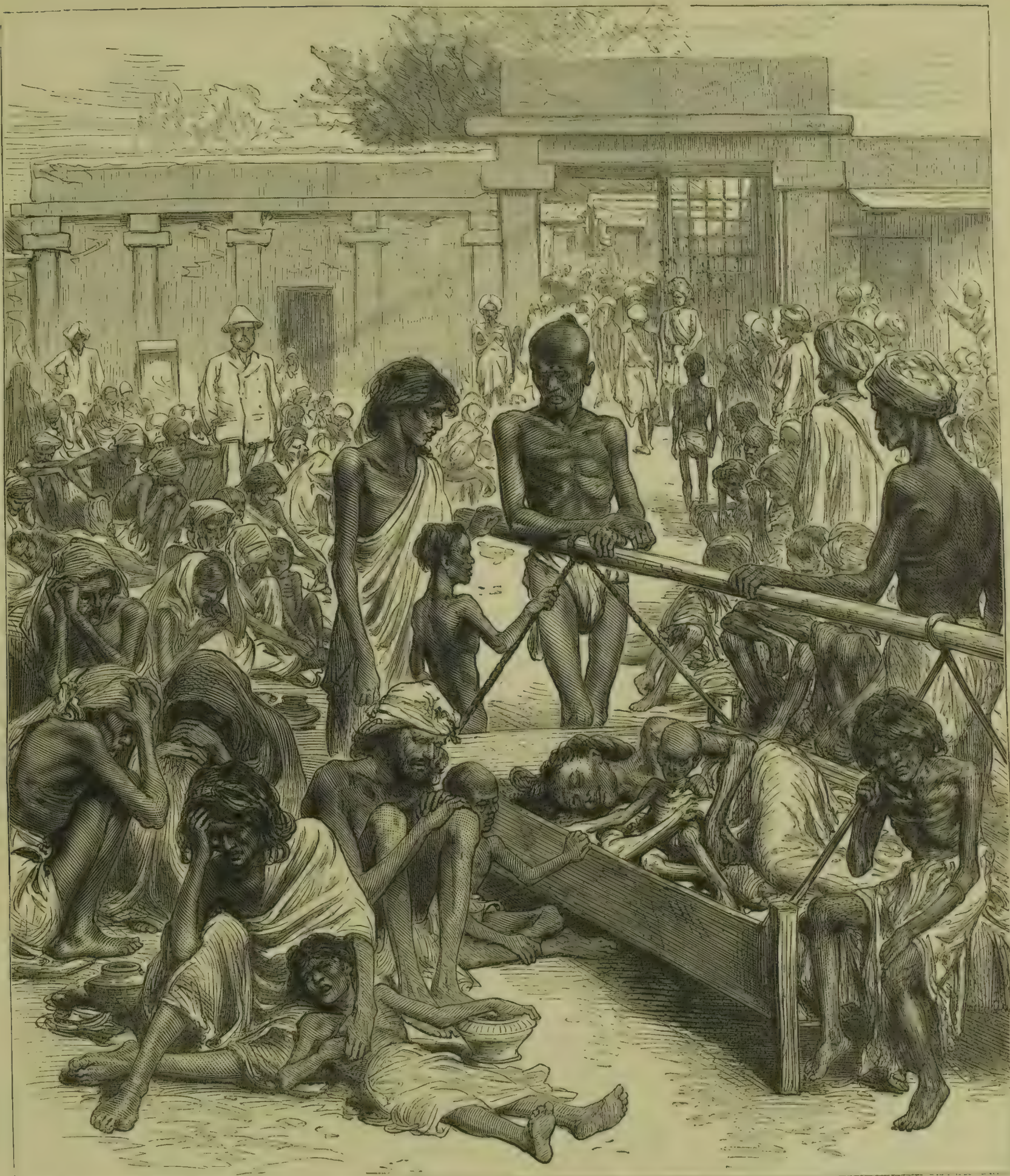
The scenes delineated on this page may be regarded as practical exemplifications of the personal experiences of our Special Artists, in Bulgaria and in Armenia, following the movements of contending foreign armies, in order to furnish illustrations of the present war to the Journal which has engaged their services for that purpose. In the remote highlands of Western Asia, along the mountain roads from Trebizond to Erzeroum, and thence to the renowned fortress of Kars, and farther eastward, almost to the Georgian frontier, the *Illustrated London News* has been represented by its own skilful and diligent emissaries, whose presence was often hailed by the unsophisticated natives of that rough country with a curious expression of respectful wonder. Both in that half-barbarous region of Asiatic Turkey, and in the Danubian Provinces, on the banks of the great river, or its tributaries, the Lom, the Jantra, and the Vid, whose waters have been so freely mingled with blood, and in the rugged defiles of the Balkans, and on the Roumelian plain beyond, our indefatigable Artists, quitting for a season the comfort and safety of their English homes, have shared the hardships of campaigning life with the military multitudes there gathered around the standards of the Sultan

THE WAR: SALUTING THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IN ASIA MINOR.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.THE WAR: NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS' HUTS AT KACELJEVO.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

and of the Czar. A specimen of the sort of accommodation they have cheerfully put up with, scarcely imagined by many of "the gentlemen of England who live at home at ease," is shown in Mr. Melton Prior's sketch of the construction of huts on the battle-field of Kaceljevo for the extemporised lodging of several newspaper correspondents, himself included. It will be convenient here briefly to set forth the particular directions in which our different Special Artists have respectively travelled and laboured, with the dates of their employment hitherto since the outbreak of the war, so that our readers may know to whose industry, next to the enterprise of the Proprietors of this Journal, they are indebted for the abundant Pictorial Illustrations that have already been given by us of these striking passages in the history of the times. It was the insurrection of Herzegovina, in the summer of 1875, quickly spreading to the adjacent province of Bosnia, that became the occasion of this momentous conflict between Russia, as champion of the Slavonic race and Greek Christian Church in Eastern Europe, and the Mohammedan rulers of that part of the world. Our series of Illustrations of the subject began in September, 1875, with sketches contributed by an eminent French scholar and historical writer, M. Charles Yriarte, who had been visiting those provinces, as well as Dalmatia, in pursuit of his literary researches concerning the old Venetian dominion of the Adriatic, when the Herzegovinian revolt broke out. The warlike Prince and people of Montenegro, on one side, and the Principality of Serbia, on the other side, though bound in nominal allegiance to the Sultan, were sure to espouse the cause of their co-religionists and Slavonic brethren. Anticipating, therefore, from the outset, a more important and extensive contest, we sent out Mr. Melton Prior, our tried

THE WAR: THREE BASHI-BAZOUK PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO NICOPOLIS.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

and efficient Special Artist of the Ashantee War, to this new field of action. He spent part of the autumn and winter months of 1875 at the wild camps of those valiant highlanders Peko Paulovitch and Socica, dodging the Turks about Piva, around Lipnik and Gatschko, meeting them now and then in fierce little frays, where no quarter was asked or given. It was not till the midsummer of last year that Serbia declared war against Turkey; and Mr. Melton Prior was at Belgrade in time to witness the earliest military preparations. The task, however, of furnishing Illustrations of that campaign, on the Serbian side, was committed to another artist, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, while Mr. Prior betook himself to Constantinople. With the Turkish army, in its advance from Adrianople and Sophia up the Timok and Morava valleys, and all those movements resulting in the capture of Alexinatz, the Servians getting rather the worst of it, we had a Special Artist, the late Count Carriero, who kept us very well supplied. The proceedings at the metropolis of the Turkish Empire, the institution of the new Government there, and the Conferences of the European Powers, were productive of some Illustrations, to which Mr. Prior added his interesting views of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the ancient capital of the Eastern world. But in the spring of the present year, despite all the well-meant efforts of pacification, diplomatic controversy was exchanged for downright military force, and the Russian armies marched once more across the Pruth, ostensibly to redress the grievances of Bulgarian and other Christian subjects of Turkey. The *Illustrated London News* lost not a day in sending its own well-qualified servants to the scene of this grand, though sad and shocking, international conflict in the East. Mr. Prior, already familiar with Turkey and its people, undertook the duty of illustrating the operations of the Ottoman Army



THE FAMINE IN INDIA: NATIVES WAITING FOR RELIEF AT BANGALORE.

in Bulgaria. He arrived at Rustchuk about the end of April, with credentials to Abdul Kerim Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, and he has since continued, except during two or three weeks of illness, to furnish sketches of the most important Turkish movements north of the Balkans. A Viennese Artist, Herr Johann Schönberg, well accredited to the Russian General Staff, was at the same time engaged for the service of this Journal with the invading army. He was in Moldavia at the beginning of May, and sent us sketches, which were engraved, of the very first encounters on the Danube, between Galatz and Braila, and of the Russian army crossing the Danube late in June; immediately after which he accompanied the Russian Army Corps of General Zimmermann into the Dobrudscha. In the meantime, without delay or hesitation, we had dispatched from London, solely and exclusively for the service of this Journal, three more English Artists, Mr. Bell, Mr. Irving Montagu, and Mr. E. Matthew Hale. The first-named "Special," proceeding direct to Constantinople, speedily found his way into Asia Minor, where he joined the army of Ahmed Moukhtar Pasha, witnessed the battles on the road between Erzeroum and Kars, and was present at the raising of the siege of Kars in the first week of July. Mr. Irving Montagu, who had likewise got a personal introduction to the Turkish naval and military authorities, sojourned for a time at Varna, which was the scene of great bustle in warlike preparations. He afterwards proceeded by sea to Armenia, where many of his sketches, with those of Mr. Bell, served to present a most complete series of pictures of

travel and warfare in Asiatic Turkey. The other Special Artist just named, Mr. Hale, was enabled, after much delay and difficulty with the Russian military officials at Bucharest, to join the expedition of General Gourko across the Balkans. He was at Kazanlik towards the end of July, at Eski Sagra and Yeni Sagra, but retreated, with General Gourko, before the advancing superior force of Sulciman Pasha. We were thenceforward assisted by a volunteer private Correspondent—namely, Captain Gambier, R.N., the author of some remarkable letters in the *Times*—with a few illustrations of the frightful massacres perpetrated in the towns and villages of the Balkans and of the subsequent desperate struggle in the Shipka Pass. Meantime the campaign in Bulgaria had assumed a more definite shape, as the defensive position of Osman Pasha at Plevna, and the movements of Mahomet Ali Pasha on the Lom, obliged the Grand Duke Nicholas, with the Czarévitch, in command of the forces around Biela, to operate on both flanks of the Russian main line of advance. It was by this time apparent that no successful movement could be made from the Dobrudscha, as the impregnable fortresses of Shumla and Varna, behind those of Rustchuk and Silistria, constituted a barrier which the invader could not pass. Herr Schönberg was therefore directed to shift his sphere of action to the allied Russian and Roumanian camp before Plevna. He had not, of course, been able to contribute any illustrations of the earlier conflicts at that place; but we had fortunately received from Herr Szathmari, an artist belonging to the Court of Prince Charles of Roumania,

a spirited sketch of the battle of July 31 at Plevna, so disastrous for the Russians, which appeared in a large Engraving published on Aug. 18. The renewed attack on Plevna, in September, the capture of the redoubts on the 11th ult., with the Roumanian operations on the hill of Gravitza, and their movements up the river Vid, have been fully illustrated by Herr Schönberg, from his own sketches on the spot. Mr. Prior has meanwhile accompanied the Turkish army on the Lom, witnessing the engagements of Karahassankoi, Sinankui, and Kaceljevo, of which he has sent us many graphic and animated sketches. We have much satisfaction in announcing that a selection of original Sketches of the War, by the Special Artists of the *Illustrated London News*, will shortly be placed on view at the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, by an arrangement with the directors of that institution. These sketches are truthful and lifelike representations of some of the most extraordinary scenes of recent history, to which the public mind has been directed with greater intensity than to any preceding war between foreign nations at a distance from England. They will certainly attract the earnest attention of a great number of visitors to the Royal Aquarium in the ensuing winter season.

Under the direction of the 'Trades' Guild of Learning, the first of a course of twelve lectures on Life and Health was delivered last Monday evening in the Townhall, Shoreditch, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S.

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VIEW of the COLLIERY.



BRINGING UP THE DEAD



IDENTIFICATION of the DEAD.

THE COLLIERY DISASTER AT WIGAN.

On Thursday week, at the Pemberton Collieries, near Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Jonathan Blundell and Son, there was a terrible explosion of "firedamp" gas, by which thirty or forty men were killed; and three of the colliery managers or officers, Messrs. Watkin, Cooke, and Laverick, lost their lives, an hour afterwards, by suffocation from the "after-damp," while bravely attempting to save others. These collieries are situated a short distance from the Pemberton station on the Liverpool portion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, a mile and a half from Wigan. The King Pit, where the explosion occurred, is one of two, which were opened in 1867 with the object of winning the Wigan seams—the King coal and Cannel seams, the Orrell 5 ft., and the 4 ft. or Arley seam. The shafts are 640 yards deep, the downcast being called the Queen pit and the upcast the King pit. The former is 17 ft. 4 in. in diameter at the top and 16 ft. at the bottom; the latter 19 ft. 4 in. at the top and 18 ft. at the bottom, the difference in the diameter being for the purpose of admitting tubing, in case the water from the Pemberton seams should make its way into the workings. The shafts are lined throughout with massive fire-clay quarles, and down each side run pairs of railway metals, which are gripped by slides fixed on the cages. These hold six tubs each, and are made entirely of steel, to which, no doubt, is owing the fact that this terrible explosion has not caused more damage to the shaft. From the upcast shaft the 4 ft. seam is won at a distance of 270 yards, the 9 ft. seam at 300 yards, and the King coal and cannel at 364 yards, while from the other shaft the Orrell 4 ft. and 5 ft. seams are won. There is, however, communication between both shafts in each mine, for the purpose of ventilation, by means of a large Guibal fan 46 ft. in diameter and 15 ft. in width, driven by two engines, one of which is capable of doing the work in case of emergency, and is calculated to produce 225,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The upcast shaft is covered at the top with a scaffold, and the air enters the fan by means of a large culvert. At the top of the drift, between the fan and the drift, there is an escape chimney, provided with four large doors, so that, in case of an explosion, the blast passes through without injuring the fan. It was here, on Thursday week, that there was the first intimation on the surface of something having gone wrong in the workings. A cloud of dust and smoke, shortly after one o'clock, told those near that a terrible explosion must have happened. A knocking was also heard from below. The cage was quickly lowered. It was then found there had been a fearful blast in the 9-ft. seam. The few living men and boys were at once brought up to the surface. An exploring party was immediately formed, consisting of Mr. Watkin, manager; Mr. Cooke, certificated manager; Mr. R. Laverick, underlooker at the King pit; Messrs. Crossley and A. E. Wood, surveyors; George Ashurst, Joseph Simpkin, W. Stephens, underlooker, and several other officials. All the men in the other seams, to the number of 600, were wound to the surface, and the work stopped. A first examination from the downcast shaft showed that progress by that means was impossible; the air doors and bratticing being blown down and the ventilation interrupted, and the exploration stopped by after-damp. A descent of the upcast shaft was then made, and it was then found that the worst fears had been realised. The terrible force of the explosion prevented the party proceeding far into the works. The main air-way between the two shafts was cleared, and a fresh supply of pure air sent along it; but the after-damp in the workings was so powerful as to prevent any lengthened stay there. The roads were also blocked up by broken tubs, doors, and falls of coal. Despite the untiring exertions of the explorers, little or no progress was made. Soon after two o'clock, Messrs. Watkin, Cooke, and Laverick went forward in hope of saving some of the men, leaving Messrs. Crossley, Wood, Ashurst, and others behind. After waiting for some time the party who remained behind became alarmed, not hearing from their leaders who had gone forward. It was thereupon determined that a search be made, and they started for that purpose. On reaching a jig brow, about 200 yards from the mouth of the workings, and 100 yards from the main air-way, they were horrified to find the managers lying there in an unconscious state. Mr. Cooke lay foremost, and the other two a short distance behind. All had fallen with their faces in the direction of the shaft. This evidently showed they had been endeavouring to make their way back, having met the after-damp, and trying to regain the pure air. The bodies were carried to the main air road, and word was sent to the surface for medical help. Mr. Barnish, of Wigan, and Messrs. Johnstone and Hartley, of Pemberton, surgeons, volunteered to go down. They were lowered into the mine and taken to the spot where the three gentlemen were lying. The surgeons were of opinion that death had taken place; but they set to work, hoping against hope, and for two hours were unceasing in their endeavours to restore life. Artificial respiration was resorted to—all, however, without effect; and at last their verdict had to be given that all was over. Crowds of people on the surface eagerly watched for intelligence from below, but the sad tidings were not communicated to them until about half-past five. The lifeless body of Mr. Cooke was brought out of the pit and removed to his home, a short distance from the colliery. It was rumoured that Mr. Watkin and Mr. Laverick were also killed, and this was found to be true. Their dead bodies were brought up out of the pit half an hour afterwards, and placed in the cabin on the upper stage. The melancholy story was quickly passed from one to another, and a gloom overspread the whole company and the whole district. So long a time had passed that there was little hope that men in the mine could be recovered alive, but it was scarcely thought that three such valuable lives would have been sacrificed. The workmen seemed paralysed; word was sent for some of the principal engineers in the district to come and assist the explorers. Mr. George Holland, of the Winstanley Collieries, went to the assistance of the other explorers. The first batch brought from the 9-ft. mine consisted of Joseph and Peter Heaton, hookers-on, E. Cannon, William Greaves, William Murray, and James Allerton, all lads employed as pony-drivers. All were more or less suffering from the effects of the after-damp; Cannon was badly burnt, and Allerton was burnt and shaken. The latter seems to have had a marvellous escape. He was blown out of the workings into the shaft, and was driven with great force against some woodwork in the pit. Fortunately, by some means his arm became entangled, and he was found suspended over the pit, hanging only by his wrist. Two lads, fourteen years of age, who were a few yards from the shaft at the time of the explosion, were blown out of the workings and thrown down the shaft, a distance of 340 yards. They were, of course, at once killed. Peter Heaton had a narrow escape. He was near the pit-eye, but a full tub of coal was overturned on him by the force of the blast, and he was thus saved from a similar fate. All the lights were blown out, and Heaton, being near the signalling apparatus, immediately "knocked" to the surface. The sad death of Mr. Watkin has caused a profound sensation in the town. He had recently been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the borough; he had for the last two years been chairman of the Pemberton local board, and

was identified with several of the local institutions. He was a native of Durham, but has resided for the last thirteen years in the district. He leaves a widow, but no children. Mr. Cooke leaves a widow and seven daughters, and Mr. Laverick a family of four. The number killed is estimated at forty. An inquest has been opened by the local coroner.

NEW BOOKS.

The circumstances of the moment are such that the chief interest of *Transcaucasia and Ararat*, by James Bryce (Macmillan and Co.), is likely to be found in the last chapter, in which the author indulges in "some political reflections," makes some remarks upon the "difficulties of Russia in working her Asiatic territories," gives his "impressions of Turkey," commits himself to the assertion that "the Turkish Government is dying," and discourses about "British interests," about "India and the Suez Canal," about the "influence of England in the East," about "feelings towards England," and about "her true policy." Yet the rest of the book is in reality of much greater and more prominent interest. The volume contains "notes of a vacation tour in the autumn of 1876;" and those notes, taken as they were by an earnest and intelligent traveller, filled with the spirit of anxious inquiry rather than of mere curiosity, and endowed with the excellent gift of expressing himself attractively as well as lucidly and forcibly with pen, ink, and paper, will preserve their charm when the fever of political excitement is over. Readers will lift their eyes to the mountains and yearn for all the information they can gain about Ararat, when the flood of war has subsided, and the dove with the olive-leaf has once more found rest for the sole of her foot. For it is of Ararat in particular that the author desired to give an account when he undertook to "print a narrative of what he saw." He commences by rubbing a little of the gilt off the gingerbread at the fair of Nijni Novgorod, which, it appears, is no longer what it was twenty years ago. From Nijni we start; and, with entertaining gossip about the Volga, its scenery, its steamers, its navigation, and its trade, are carried along till we see the towers of Kazan, to which famous city we pay a flying visit. At Saratof we quit steamer and travel by rail to the foot of the Caucasus, beguiling the way with pleasant talk about points of similarity and of contrast between Russia and the United States, about the natural features of the steppe through which we hurry, about the sea of Azof which we approach, about the wine of the Don, which we cross, and about the steppe-fires which we see from time to time, until, eighteen hours or so after we have left Rostof, we descry "a huge mass of high land." This is the Caucasus; a chain of mountains well deserving of the many pages devoted to the description of it and to the discussion of its historical importance, the people which inhabit it, and kindred questions. In due time we arrive at Tiflis, the capital of what is called Transcaucasia, "a convenient general name for the countries lying between the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Caucasus, which make up the dominions of the Czar in Western Asia." Hence we are carried on through Armenia, to Ararat, or rather to the Ararats, for there are two, the Great and the Little—the former being 17,000 ft., and the latter 12,840 ft. above the sea-level. After a great deal of learned dissertation and of agreeable chatter about the mountain or mountains, the author takes us with him to the top of the higher, expatiates upon the view, moralises a little, and probably makes up his mind on certain points which he had to consider before he could accept the illustration representing "Great and Little Ararat from the North-East," on the frontispiece of his book. He gets us safely down from the heights; and in a day or two we find ourselves "at the Armenian monastery of Etchmiadzin," where we are "presented to the Archimandrite who rules that illustrious house," and who, with a sweet smile of the incredulity which becomes so venerable and sedentary a dignitary, replies to our interpreter's remark that we have been up to the top of Ararat, "No, that cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is impossible." The Archimandrite had evidently never heard, or had serenely disbelieved all he had heard, about the ascents achieved by Dr. Parrot, and Herr Abich, and General Chodzko, and several Englishmen, ascents which our author notices in some detail. At Etchmiadzin the author takes the opportunity of discoursing, at some length and to much purpose, about the Armenian people; and, before we leave Armenia, he says a few words about the Kurds. Having delivered himself of his sentiments, he conducts us, on our backward journey, from Erivan, which is about thirteen miles from Etchmiadzin, to Tiflis; thence to Gori, Poti, and Constantinople. Of Constantinople he speaks in a spirit of æsthetic enthusiasm; and, although he is clearly no friend to the Turk, he puts in a curious sort of plea for the preservation of the Turkish dominion. "Modern improvement," he says, dilating upon the wonders of the city, "has not yet laid its destroying finger on this accumulated wealth of beauty, the gift of many ages and races, as it too surely will when the Turkish dominion ends." And he adds: "If ever a war is undertaken on behalf of Constantinople, let us understand that it is not for the sake of the Turks, but for æsthetic reasons only: to preserve the loveliness of a city that is unique in the world and could never be replaced." That would be going to war "for an idea" with a vengeance. Of course the author is not serious; but the opinions of a gentleman who is so liable to be run away with by his love for the picturesque are not likely to have much weight when he comes to his last chapter with "some political reflections." As a narrator of what he saw and heard upon his travels, and as a communicator of what he has read, as regards history, biography, antiquities, exploration, and the like, he is charming; and it is in that capacity, or in those capacities, after all, that he chiefly challenges public attention.

A map and an index would have been valuable additions to the contents of the two volumes, entitled *The Sea of Mountains*, by Molyneux St. John (Hurst and Blackett), for the former would have enabled a reader to get a clear idea, at a glance, of the route taken by Lord Dufferin, during his tour through British Columbia in 1876, and the latter would have supplied a reader with the means of referring at once to the pages where important matters were likely to be found, without the necessity of wading through a mass of that vulgar gossip and of those semi-facetious sketches with which the correspondents of newspapers are wont to eke out their letters, and in which, to judge from the two volumes under consideration, the colonial correspondent surpasses, as regards quantity but not quality, his prototype of the mother country. In the absence, however, of both map and index, the two volumes produce a sense of bewilderment, as we are hurried about from one strange place to another, and a feeling of irritation, as we endeavour to pick out the needle of interest from amidst the hay of triviality. The history of the volumes is as follows:—The author, as special correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*, accompanied Lord and Lady Dufferin on their tour through British Columbia; wrote letters, "on board of steamers, railway cars, and similar inconvenient places, and concerning places and topics which in some instances could not, from the

nature of the travels, be thoroughly examined or investigated," for the instruction and entertainment of the aforesaid newspaper's readers; subsequently threw those letters, or the greater portion of them, somewhat altered, into the form of chapters; and out of the chapters made two volumes. The title is borrowed; it is considered "most applicable," and was first "given to the Province of British Columbia by an eminent Canadian statesman during a debate in the House of Commons." Only "a few of the least reasonable persons in British Columbia took exception to the epithet." The author claims, with great modesty, "one merit only" for his work—namely, that, by a perusal of it, "some knowledge of the persons and places of which Lord Dufferin makes mention" in a speech delivered at Victoria, Vancouver Island, and occupying about seventy pages of the second volume, will have been acquired; and so modest a claim may be cheerfully allowed. It may even be added that readers to whom anecdotes and chit-chat are as the breath of their nostrils will find ample gratification, whether the author be discoursing about localities or personages, about Britishers, colonists, Yankees, Indians, or Chinamen; though the searchers after the solid and the practical may grumble that they have to go through a great deal for a very little. Everybody, at any rate, will be glad to know that Lord and Lady Dufferin enjoyed their trip, were well received, and, in all probability, timed their visit so seasonably as to throw oil on troubled waters. It is satisfactory also to learn that by "the correspondents who accompanied the Governor-General the city of Victoria will long be remembered as the far-off home of kindness and hospitality;" for there is no knowing what a grateful Canada may do to prove her appreciation of the attention shown to her newspaper correspondents.

Patience and perseverance, those excellent qualities, more praised than practised, may carry a reader triumphantly through *Foreign Policy: England and the Eastern Question*, by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. (Chapman and Hall); but it is only fair to state that a double portion of those qualities will be required by anybody who attacks the volume in any but a controversial spirit. That spirit will keep a man from succumbing under any amount of dogmatic assertion, any heap of accumulated facts, any quantity of stale repetition, any agglomeration of wild criticism and wilder schemes. The volume concludes with a prayer, which, though it may suffer from comparison with the simple outpourings of our early divines, and even with the more pretentious but less expressive compositions of our modern archbishops, is full of fervour and so far intelligible that it seems to represent the author as looking forward to the millenium or the end of the world as the only satisfactory solution of the Eastern and most other questions. The author, it must be admitted, appears to have studied the Eastern and many other questions, more or less connected together, with great attention, to have formed his own opinion about them, and to make many true, as well as questionable, remarks about nations, moral persons, rulers, different kinds of power, the aims of States, alliances, international law, treaties, the policy of non-intervention, and so on; but, on the whole, his views have an air of transcendentalism and impracticability, and it is by no means easy to fit together his various pieces of dissertation so as to form a continuous system, applicable to the present situation of affairs. What is plain is that he considers the world to be in a bad way; that he agrees with nobody as to the course adopted in respect of the Turkish business; that he looks upon Turkey as an injured country, so far as the behaviour of the Powers is concerned; and that he regards Russia as Anti-Christ. If he be not misunderstood, he holds that things are tending towards a universal dominion, centred in one person, who must be either the Czar or the Pope; and he adjures us earnestly to choose the latter. His meaning may have been mistaken, but his own words are these:—"That the possibility of maintaining things as they are has passed away, I quite allow. That some centre of unity or supreme Government must be acknowledged, I admit. The question is, which do you prefer—the Church or a Committee of Diplomats; Law, or Lawlessness; Liberty, or Caesarism? If we are to look to the universal Church to harmonise or federate all nations of the earth, then we must find that Church under the government of one who is the principle of unity, the centre of action, the supreme interpreter of the moral law." And that the noble author means the Pope is made certain from the contents of a foot-note. It is to be hoped that the progress of the unhappy war now being waged has relieved, for a time at least, the noble author's apprehensions of Russia as an invading Power.

What is sad is generally interesting; and, according to the late Lord Macaulay, "there is no sadder spot on earth" than the little cemetery of which the history is to be found among the pages of *The Chapel in the Tower*: by Doyne C. Bell, F.S.A. (John Murray), a volume containing "notices of the historic persons buried in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower of London; with an account of the discovery of the supposed remains of Queen Anne Boleyn." And now that the Tower has been thrown open more freely to the public, and that the public seem to take a correspondingly wider interest in the place, there would seem to be an unusually good opportunity for such a work. It is to be feared, however, that the volume, desirable as it is on all accounts, for the amount of its information, the labour and care with which it has been compiled, the authority upon which it rests, and the illustrations with which it is fortified and beautified, is likely to be beyond the means of all but the affluent. There are the circulating libraries, no doubt; and there are libraries and institutes, whereby expensive books may be brought, at small cost, within nearly everybody's reach; but the book in question is just one of those which it is not sufficient to read once for all, but which it is advisable to have always at hand for the sake of reference and for the refreshment of memory. The arrangement of the work is as follows. First of all there is a short history of the chapel; then there is an account of "the restorations in 1876-77," followed by a description of the monuments, together with extracts from the burial register. Then come biographical notices, to the number of thirty-four, of remarkable persons buried in the chapel, from Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, in 1534, to the well-remembered Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, in 1747. There is a large illustration representing the scene at the double execution, in 1746, which is alluded to in the lines—

Pitied by gentle minds Kilmarnock died,
The brave, Balmerino, are on thy side.

And the written narrative is on a scale commensurate with the size of the pictorial representation. There are two appendices, one giving the "pedigree of the house of Norfolk and Arundel," and the other having reference to the "Baga de Secretis," or "pouches containing the legal records of the Court of the King's Bench," the discovery whereof has thrown much light upon the whole question of Queen Anne Boleyn's trial. The volume is finished off with an index, a most useful accessory in the case of such a work. The compiler evidently had his heart in his task, and, as he had the best possible

means of prosecuting it, there is every reason to believe that it has been performed completely. As regards the remains supposed to be those of Queen Anne Boleyn, they were examined by Dr. Mouat, who supplied the following memorandum:—"The bones found in the place where Queen Anne Boleyn is said to have been buried are certainly those of a female in the prime of life, are perfectly consolidated and symmetrical, and belong to the same person. . . . The remains of the vertebra, and the bones of the lower limbs, indicate a well-formed woman of middle height, with a short and slender neck. . . . They are all consistent with the published descriptions of the Queen, and the bones of the skull might well belong to the person portrayed in the painting by Holbein, in the collection of the Earl of Warwick." If this be considered enough for identification, it is unnecessary to say that there is no occasion to weigh the two traditions of which one places the unhappy Queen's bones under a black marble slab in Norfolk, and the other under the like covering in Essex. In conclusion, it may be observed that the volume contains a record bearing upon the disputed question of centenarianism; for among the extracts from the burial register of St. Peter's is found the name of "John Tudor, an ancient Briton, who had been a warder in the Tower upwards of sixty years," and who appears to have been buried there in 1758, "aged 107 years."

MUSIC.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The second of the new series of concerts (on Saturday last) included the co-operation of Herr Max Bruch as conductor of two pieces of his own composition—the prelude to his opera "Loreley," and his first concerto for violin. The concerto has several times been heard in this country, having been first introduced at a concert of the Philharmonic Society, in 1868, by Herr Straus. On Saturday it was performed by Señor Sarasate, a Spanish violinist, who was first heard in England at a Philharmonic concert in 1874. Since then he has gained in style and executive finish, and his performance on Saturday (for the first time at the Crystal Palace) was of a very high order of excellence in every respect. Besides the concerto, Señor Sarasate played the prelude, minuet, and moto perpetuo from Joachim Raff's "Suite" for violin (with orchestra), his execution of the last of these movements having been a wondrous display of continuous rapid passage-playing. In each of his performances the violinist was enthusiastically applauded.

The orchestral prelude already named belongs to a grand romantic opera, composed to the libretto with which Mendelssohn was occupied at the time of his death, the music of several portions having been completed by him; the finale to the first act being a splendid piece of elaborate dramatic writing that affords ample proof of the great loss to the lyric stage caused by the non-completion of the opera by Mendelssohn; this being one of many projected grand works which, had a few more years of life been granted to the composer, would have swelled the already long list of his compositions. Herr Max Bruch's "Loreley" has obtained much success in Germany. Of the opera itself it is, of course, impossible to judge from the orchestral introduction, heard for the first time in England on Saturday. The piece contains some skilful orchestral writing, and is full of a melodious calmness that is pleasing, although not characterised by any special originality.

The other orchestral pieces at Saturday's concert were Cherubini's elaborate overture to the ballet opera "Anacreon;" that by Mendelssohn, entitled "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage;" and Haydn's bright and melodious symphony in B flat (No. 9 of the Salomon set)—all superbly played by the excellent band of the Crystal Palace.

Vocal pieces were given with much effect by Madame Nouver and Mr. Barton McGuckin, the former of whom sang Haydn's "With verdure clad" and Cherubini's "Ave Maria" (this with the fine clarinet obligato of Mr. Clinton); to the gentleman having been assigned Handel's air, "Love in her eyes," and Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht," and Mendelssohn's "O Jugend," in their respective English versions, "I will not grieve" and "Of all the pretty darlings." At the concert of to-day (Saturday) a manuscript symphony in B flat, by Schubert, is to be brought forward for the first time here; and Señor Sarasate is to play Mendelssohn's concerto.

This week's programmes of the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts have included a Gounod night, on Monday; a Wagner night, on Wednesday; and a ballad night, on Friday.

Her Majesty's Theatre is to reopen on Nov. 5—again under Mr. Mapleson's management—for a series of performances of Italian opera.

Mr. Carl Rosa's Opera Company, having gratified Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee with a series of English Opera performances of rare excellence, began a brief season of nine nights at the Edinburgh Theatre Royal, on Monday last, with "Maritana," the rendering of which is warmly commended by the *Scotsman*. The Carl Rosa Opera Company does not return to town till after Christmas, but it is some consolation to know that the extended provincial tour of Mr. Rosa will have brought his company as near perfection as may be by the time his Adelphi season begins.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will open its forty-sixth season on Nov. 23 with a performance of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." During the season the music of Rossini's "Mosé in Egitto" is to be given; the other works announced being Handel's "Judas Maccabæus" and "The Messiah," Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Crotch's "Palestine," Costa's "Naaman," and Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist." Mr. Santley is engaged for eight of the concerts; the other solo vocalists announced being Mesdames Lemmens-Scherington, Edith Wynne, Patey, and Poole; Messrs. Osgood, Madame Blanche Cole, Misses Julia Elton, Anna Williams, Jessie Jones, and Katherine Penna; Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Herr Henschel, and Lewis Thomas.

A series of concerts is to be given in the Townhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, throughout the week beginning Nov. 5, in aid of the infirmary in that town. Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Signor Poli, and many other noted vocalists, have been engaged; and the band and chorus will consist of 250 performers.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

To the many versions and burlesques of the Faust romance, Mr. H. J. Byron has fearlessly added another, which was produced last Saturday, under the title of "Little Doctor Faust; or, The Gaiety, not the Goethe Version." The writer has been singularly successful in his adaptation, and supplied his audience with numberless motives for mirth. His adaptation includes some changes. Martha becomes the proprietress of a young ladies' finishing establishment, and Margaret is a school-girl. Mephistopheles is also modified, and the dialogue

teems with allusions to present times. Songs are frequent, some of them very good, but others recalling music-hall atrocities, and a few of questionable taste. Mr. Byron has determined to succeed anyhow, and seems to think that in the moral world of burlesque the end justifies the means. Nor has the management been slack in seconding the author's efforts. The costumes are gorgeous and remarkably picturesque. Faust and Valentine are habited in the most eccentric of dresses. The outline of the opera is closely followed, and travestied with skill, showing the ridiculous side of the legend. Old Faust and young Faust have two representatives, Mr. Soutar and Miss Nelly Farren. Valentine is represented by Mr. Royce, and Mephistopheles, as showman at a fair, by Mr. Edward Terry. Miss Vaughan as Margaret and Miss Amalia as Martha are exactly suited to their parts, and dance well. Altogether, the new burlesque has proved so thoroughly successful that it must be pronounced a triumph.

Lecocq's comic opera, "Le Marjolaine," adapted from the French by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, has served for the reopening of the New Royalty—Miss Kate Santley sustaining the rôle of the heroine, and Mr. Lionel Brough being also in the cast.

Madame St. Claire, on the occasion of her benefit at the Park Theatre on Monday, was Romeo to the Juliet of Miss Blanche Lucan; and "Romeo and Juliet" has been performed during the week.

THE POLYTECHNIC.

The management of this place of instruction and amusement are taking steps in the right direction. They are not permitting the latter to impair the vitality and influence of the former. The improved scientific tendency of the business is evident, and the intelligent public as evidently respond to the higher aims of the conductors. Professor E. V. Gardiner gives a chemical lecture, entitled "Death in the Tumbler," which is remarkably interesting. Mr. J. L. King lectures on "Torpedo Warfare," and affords to the audience a very complete history of the invention, together with the means of defending vessels against its insidious approaches. Its effects are illustrated by dissolving views and mechanical arrangements. Lord Derby's translation of Homer's "Iliad" is used by Mr. Lin Rayne in his account of the Siege of Troy, which is accompanied by scenic tableaux. Mr. Rayne's recitals have great merit. His excerpts comprise a description of the departure of the Grecian army for Troy, the quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, the fight between Menelaus and Paris, the combat between Achilles and Hector, the death of Priam, and the destruction of Troy by fire. Such an entertainment is of a superior kind, and should command extensive support.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of A (Captain Crossman's) company, 3rd City of London, recently competed for their annual (company) prizes, with the following result:—The first money prize, company badge, and challenge cup, presented by W. Crossman, Esq., won by Lance-Corporal Bennett; second money prize and challenge cup, presented by Lieutenant F. Pontifex, by Private Cubitt; third prize, by Private Crapnell; fourth, by Staff-Sergeant Clifford; fifth, by Private Allen; and sixth, by Private G. Redgrove. The prizes for members who had never won prizes were taken by Privates Pond, Cole, Marsh, and Matthews.

The *Standard* reports the following prize-meetings, which have recently taken place:—

The regimental prize-meeting of the Queen's (Westminster) has been brought to a close. Private T. V. Hinde is the champion shot for the year. The prize-winners in the first series were:—£6, Corporal E. Holton; £5, Sergeant C. Brookling; £4, Private T. Wilson; £3 each, Lieutenant R. Payne, Private T. P. Collings, and Sergeant C. Webb; £2 each, Corporal H. B. Wilson, and Private T. V. Hinde; £1 each, Private W. Vicars, and Private G. Parkinson. In the second series the winners were:—Colour-Sergeant C. J. Livett; £4, Private H. Walkley; £3, Corporal F. J. Barnes; £2, Private W. E. Vallatt; £1 each, Corporal C. Raynor, Privates G. Falt, G. F. Wright, J. Linter, and J. Palmer. Third series:—£4, Private T. Coulthard; £3, Private F. Herbercq; £2 each, Private C. A. Currie and Private R. Kidman; £1 10s., Private C. Pipe; £1 each, Privates F. C. Moore, J. Miles, T. Jones, W. Hogarth, and J. Lethelby.

The annual competition for the Broadwood Challenge Cup between the several companies of the Queen's (Westminster) resulted in the challenge cup and first prize falling to I company, C company taking the second prize.

The sergeants of the Scots' Guards and the members of the South London Rifle Club fired a match upon the Nunhead range, the regulars using the Martini-Henry and the volunteers the Snider rifle. The day was very windy, giving a great advantage to the small bore. The regulars won by 39 points, the full scores being:—Scots' Guards, 683; South London Rifle Club, 644 points. Drill-Sergeant Carruthers won the cup presented to the best shot of the winning team.

On another day the members of the South London Rifle Club held their usual competition at Queen's ranges, when the highest scorers were:—Private Webb, Artists'; Sergeant Butcher, 23rd Surrey; Captain Sweeting, 23rd Surrey; Captain Knight, 46th Middlesex; Private L. H. Thomas, 19th Middlesex; Sergeant Hancock, 36th Middlesex; Captain Bearne, 46th Middlesex; Private Reid, 23rd Surrey; Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); and Private W. C. Nash, 13th Kent. Range prizes were taken as follow:—200 Yards: Private F. Jones, 23rd Surrey; Private C. F. Lowe, Queen's (Westminster); Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey; and Mr. Poulter, South London Rifle Club. 500 Yards: Sergeant J. A. Smith, 10th Surrey; Private T. Hollis, 3rd Kent; and Captain Knight, 46th Middlesex. 600 Yards: Private C. Brown, 19th Surrey, and Private T. Hollis, 3rd Kent.

The D and E companies of the London Rifle Brigade held their annual prize-competitions, with the following results:—D Company Challenge Cup (finally) and £7 7s., Private M'Dougall; £6 6s., Captain Earl Waldegrave; £5 5s., Private Green; £4 4s., Sergeant Bing, £3 13s. 6d., Private Ashby; £2 12s. 6d., Private Lintott; £2 2s., Private Merry; £2 2s., Sergeant Merritt; £2 2s., Colour-Sergeant Rogers. Prize for those who had attended the camp of instruction, value £2 2s., won by Captain Earl Waldegrave. The final competition for a challenge cup, to be competed for during the year under handicap conditions, also took place, and Private Lintott was the winner. E company, first series: £7, Sergeant M'Alpin; £6, Private Saw; £5 each, Private Quirk and Colour-Sergeant M'Nish; £4, Sergeant Osborne; £3, Private Atterbury; £2, Sergeant Alabaster; and £1, Private Harvey. Second series: £5, Private Young; £3 each, Private Colgate, Sergeant Meadoway, and Private Williams; £2 each, Private Latham, Lieutenant Franklin, Corporal Storton, and Private Butler; £1, Private Hodges. Third series: Private Cheverton, Private Collins, and Private Parnham.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD.

One of the sketches by Herr Schönberg, our Special Artist with the allied Russian and Roumanian Armies in Bulgaria, represents the Imperial Guard just arrived from Russia, and marching through the streets of Bucharest. This fine corps d'élite of the Russian Army, whose immediate commander is the Grand Duke Nicholas, consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, numbering in all some 60,000 men. The Infantry of the Guard are formed into three divisions, each containing four regiments. The first division consists of the Preobrajensk, Semenov, Ismailov, and Poltava regiments; the second, of the Moscow, Paulovsk, Finland, and Grenadier regiments; and the third, of the Lithuanian, Smolensk, St. Petersburg, and Volhynian regiments. Each of these regiments consists of three battalions, and each battalion is composed of four companies of the Line and one company of rifles, making a total strength of 41,558 men. In addition, there is a brigade of Rifles of the Guard of four battalions, numbering about 4000 men. The cavalry consists of two divisions. In the first are comprised the Regiment of Gentlemen of the Guard, the Horse Guards, two regiments of Cuirassiers, and three regiments of Cossacks. The second division contains a regiment of Horse Grenadiers, another of Dragoons, two of Lancers, and two of Hussars, making a total of 9432 men and 6342 horses. The Artillery is divided into three brigades, each consisting of one 9-pounder battery, two 4-pounder batteries, and a battery of mitrailleuses. There is also a brigade of Horse Artillery, composed of five batteries of 4-pounders, one battery being manned by Don Cossacks. The total numbers of the Artillery of the Guard are 4630 men, 3338 horses, 104 guns, and 24 mitrailleuses. The battalion of Sappers of the Guard consists of 1213 men of all ranks.

The Guards are in receipt of somewhat more pay than the Infantry of the Line. A private in the former receives 13s. 0½d. per annum, or about four ninths of a penny per day, while his less fortunate comrade in the Line receives only 8s. 8d. In war time, however, or on the march, and during manoeuvres, increased pay is given, amounting to about 50 per cent more than the ordinary pay. The Guards also receive certain advantages in the shape of extra clothing which are not enjoyed by the Line. The uniform is dark green, the tunic turned back in front, like our Lancer tunics; the facings are red in the first and second divisions of infantry, and yellow in the third. A peculiar custom obtains of distributing large sums of money among the men of the Guards on the Emperor's birthday and certain other festivals. Officers as well as men share in this distribution; but no officer is allowed to receive more than 120 roubles (£17) from this source in the year. The pay of the officers is very small to our English notions. A General of the Guard in war time receives only £446 15s.; a Colonel, £181 2s.; a Captain, £140; and a Lieutenant, £96 12s.; and in time of peace these rates are reduced 33 per cent. An officer, as a rule, provides his own rations in time of war; but when this cannot be done general officers commanding may order rations to be supplied gratuitously in kind. The officer is then entitled to the same ration as a private soldier—about half a pound of meat, a third of a pint of brandy, two pounds of flour, a quarter of a pound of peeled barley, and some salt; but a small additional allowance of meat and brandy is granted to the officer. Officers' pay is supposed to be issued quarterly in arrears, and is liable to a deduction of 2½ per cent as a subscription to the sick fund, which gives officers the right to be attended gratuitously in the Imperial hospitals, and 2½ per cent towards the pension fund.

OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Crombie, Colonel of the 96th Foot, on the 14th inst.

Thomas Forsayeth, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Cork, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-nine.

Dr. Frederick Davis, F.R.C.S., of 124, Gower-street, London, on the 7th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Commander John Sanders, R.N., on the 11th inst., at Lansdowne-place, Blackheath, in his eighty-second year.

The Rev. Christopher Robert Harrison, B.C.L., Vicar of North Curry, Taunton, on the 1st inst., at the Rectory, Builth, Breconshire, aged sixty.

Colonel Ferrars Loftus, late Grenadier Guards, Honorary Colonel 3rd West York Militia, on the 9th inst., at Tyringham, aged seventy-nine.

Captain Herbert William Paterson, 2nd West India Regiment, younger son of the late Colonel James Paterson, on the 2nd inst., at Ventnor, aged thirty-one, from the effects of disease contracted in the Ashantee campaign.

Lieutenant-General George Twemlow, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, on the 2nd inst., at his residence, Poyle Lodge, Guildford, in his eighty-second year. He saw much active service in India.

Edward Barrington, Esq., of Fassaroo, Bray, in the county of Wicklow, J.P., a leading citizen of Dublin, aged eighty-one. He was father of Sir John Barrington, a member of the Town Council, and, in 1865, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Rev. Edward Bushby, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Impington, formerly of Bethel, in the county of Cumberland, on the 8th inst., at Cambridge, in his eighty-fourth year.

Octavia, Lady Ramsay, wife of Sir Alexander Entwistle Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, and youngest daughter of Thomas Haugh, Esq., of Elm Hall, near Liverpool, on the 1st inst., at Sandfield House, Waterloo, Liverpool, aged thirty-nine.

Lieutenant-Colonel William James Yonge, late 60th Rifles, on Aug. 28, at Jullundur, Punjab, aged seventy-five. He was the eldest son of the late Colonel Henry Yonge, of Caynton, Shropshire, served throughout the Punjab campaign 1848-9, was present at Mooltan and Goojerat, and had received a medal and two clasps.

We are desired to state that Lieutenant Julian Henry Layard, whose death was announced in our Obituary column on the 6th inst., was the nephew of Mr. Layard, M.B.M. Ambassador at Constantinople.

At a vestry meeting held at Esher on the 12th inst. an address of thanks to the Queen was unanimously adopted for the drinking-fountain lately erected by her Majesty's command.

We have received from Messrs. Mullord Brothers, of Hoxton, some novelties in fancy stationery especially adapted for use in the winter season.

Messrs. Cox and Son have successfully cast the bronze statue of Dr. Livingstone from the model by Mr. J. Mossman, of Glasgow, in which city it will shortly be erected. The bronze statue, ten feet high, of Adam Black, cast by the same firm from a model by Mr. J. Hutchinson, of Edinburgh, has been forwarded to Edinburgh, where it will be shortly placed in position and unveiled.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD PASSING THROUGH BUCHAREST.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



LOST.

FROM THE PICTURE BY MISS OSBORN.



THE FRENCH ELECTIONS: DISTRIBUTING VOTING-PAPERS.



THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated July 22, 1861, and Sept. 8, 1873) of the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, P.C., First Lord of the Admiralty, late of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, who died at Homburg on July 29 last were proved on the 6th inst. by Mrs. Alice Hunt, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves to his wife £500, his horses and carriages, and the interest of £20,000, charged upon his real estate, for life; she is also to have his mansion house at Wadenhoe until the marriage of his eldest son, and then a residence at Oundle; to his son Walter Robert, a cottage at Sunningdale, Berks; to his son Allen Thomas, a cottage at Market Harborough; and memorial gifts to all his children; to the servants at yearly wages who have been three years in his service at his decease one year's wages. Testator's eldest son, George Eden Hunt, takes the settled estates under the entail, and the residue of the personal estate is settled upon trusts similar to the uses declared of the real estate.

The will and codicil (both dated May 19, 1877) of Mr. Henry Alworth Merewether, Q.C., late of Bowden Hill, in the parish of Lacock, Wilts, who died on Aug. 29 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Frederick Hastings Goldney and Miss Eveline Maria Merewether, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator makes bequests to several of his children, and the residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his said daughter for life, to the intent that she shall provide a home and maintenance for her unmarried sisters, and on her death such residue is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated April 15, 1864) of Mr. Adolphus Piggot, late of Maldon, Essex, merchant, who died on March 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Mrs. Ellen Piggot, the widow, and John Sampson Piggot and Joseph Allen Piggot, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £300 and all his furniture and effects, and the income of £10,000 for life or widowhood. The rest of his property he gives to his two children, Joseph Alfred and Ellen Elizabeth.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1877) of Mr. Charles Stewart Hawthorne, late of Westmoreland-villa, Pembroke-square, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Miss Mary Stewart Massey, the daughter, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. Subject to a few legacies, the testator leaves his property upon trust for his said daughter.

In the abstract of the late Viscount Guilleme's will, given last week, the name of the executor was misprinted. The will was proved by Orbell Willoughby Oakes, sole executor.

The *Times'* Liverpool correspondent states that the personality of the late Mr. Nathaniel Caine, iron-merchant, of that town, has been sworn under £500,000. The testator has left to his widow a legacy of £500 and an annuity of £1500, in addition to the provision made for her by their marriage settlement. He has also left her a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates in Broughton-in-Furness. To each of his four daughters he has left a legacy of £1000, payable at once, and a further sum of £25,000 each, to be increased to £30,000 on the death of his widow. He has left his mining shares among his children in certain proportions, and has made a provision for his sister, Mary Layborn. He has left to certain poor people, to be selected by the Rev. H. Stowell Brown, £100; to the poor of the Myrtle-street chapel, £100; to the deacons of this chapel, £100, to be employed in sending poor people to convalescent homes; and, after certain legacies and annuities to his servants, he has left the residue of his property equally among his three sons.

THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

The famous historic mansion of the ancient "MacCallum More," or head of the Clan Campbell, who was during several past centuries the feudal Lord of the West Highlands, has been partly destroyed by fire. The Duke of Argyll's position now, as one of the great Scottish nobles and landed proprietors, and father-in-law to Princess Louise, is sufficiently dignified, but we cannot think of Inverary Castle without being reminded of the almost princely power there exercised by his ancestors before the Revolution of 1688; and Sir Walter Scott's "Legend of Montrose" contains a picture not easily matched of one of these local despots, in that seat of semi-independent rule and pride of place. It stands at the head of Loch Fyne, and at the mouth of the small river Aray, which is joined by the Shiray at the foot of a picturesque wooded hill, of conical shape, called Dunaquoich. The castle was rebuilt in 1748 by Archibald, then Duke of Argyll, on the site of the old castle inhabited by the Marquis or Earl of Argyll in preceding ages. Its general aspect is imposing, with the embattled walls and towers of grey slate, surrounded or backed with dark woods rising up the hillside; but there was no architectural beauty or grandeur in it; nor was the interior very splendid, compared with the grand houses of English nobility. The fire which has now destroyed its central tower and great hall broke out early in the morning of yesterday week (Friday). A fisherman, going to his boat in Inverary harbour, saw the light of a fire in some of the lofty windows, and presently flames burst from the top of the tower. The alarm was given, and all the family and servants in the castle were safely got out, including the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Lorne, after seeing all the ladies conveyed to the Argyll Arms, returned to the burning castle, and assisted in removing some of the more valuable effects. The fire-engine belonging to his Grace was brought up, and a stream of water was directed upon the building. Fortunately, the walls of the staircase and galleries leading to the different parts of the house were of solid masonry and very thick; and the fire was, by ceaseless watchfulness and great labour, kept out of the wings by means of patent extinguishers placed in the doorways. The most valuable paintings, furniture, and books were saved from the fire, though some of them were much injured by the water. On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, nothing remained of the central tower but a few smouldering beams near the top. The whole of the valuable decorations of the fine hall have been destroyed, including many articles of vertu and others of great antiquity. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery was reduced to ashes, and about 200 flintlock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argyle-shire Fencibles, as well as the well-worn colours of the 91st Highlanders, now the "Princess Louise's Own," were destroyed. The valuable tapestry in the principal drawing-room is much injured by having been hurriedly torn down when that part of the building seemed in immediate danger; and many precious heirlooms are lost for ever. The Duke and his family go to another house belonging to him, Rosneath Castle, on the Firth of Clyde. The Duke is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J A W (Edinburgh).—We are obliged for the problems. Two of the last batch have been published; the others are still in hand.
G J S (Bolton).—One of your problems can be solved by 1. Kt P takes B, K to K 4th; 2. R to Q 8th, and mate follows on the third move.
W M A (Chichester).—There is a dual solution to your problem. After Black plays 1. K takes Kt, White can continue with B to Kt 6th, or R to Q 7th.
J W (St. John's, N.B.).—Your solution of No. 1751 has come to hand too late for acknowledgment in the usual place. It is correct.
E L G (Blackwater).—We hope you will look again at No. 1755. The position is worthy of prolonged study.
A M (Moscow).—The game shall appear shortly. Many thanks for the last budget.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1753 received from Farsley Mechanics' Institute, L Mabilly, F W Hidden, J G Finch, and W Leeson.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1754 received from A A A Middleton, Penistone, Wovley, J W Brown, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, Jane N of Utrecht, J de Houteyn, M Marne, S A Sillem, Edith E H Wood, F W Hidden, Emile Frau, Maurice T de Burgh, and J G Finch.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1755 received from H B, H A N, W S B, Hereward, W T Aman, Liz, W Cowell, L S R, J Lyndford, M Rees, Harrobian, J F Spiers, A Mackenzie, G Reeves, Robin Gray, M Whiteley, G Schofield, G Wright, L Burnett, T W H, C N E, N Powell, M R Thayer, G T Greenbank, L Elmaker, G S Cox, N Franklin, R Hutchinson, W K H, P Hampton, W Nelson, R T King, N H Hastings, M Rawlings, W O Dutton, T Edgar, Leonora and Leon, R Routhead, H Stansfield, H R G, B Parkinson, Tippet, G Fosbrooke, H Burgher, Mechanic, F Wharton, Only Jones, D Leslie, T R Y, Paul's Roost, Long Stop, Q D T, S Adams, Con, St J E, P G V, J Wontone, Black Knight, N Brock, S R of Leeds, R W Robson, R Hallowell, N E D, W Les, Triton, E Esmonds, J G M, Simplex, Americaine, B R Stone, S Western, L of Truro, W V Pettit, L W, H M Prideaux, Norman Rumbelow, T E Hughes, W H W, S A Sillem, Dr F St, J G Finch, G H V, E H H V, J Sowden, S Johnson, T Elder, C Blythe, W Cooper, and A Wood.
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 12 received from Farsley Mechanics' Institute: No. 15 from H B, H A N, Wovley, Hereward, W T Aman, H M Prideaux, Norman Rumbelow, W H W, Coplano, F W Hidden, W S B, A Wood, A A, Q L G, W Leeson, R Ingersoll, W Alston, C S Cox, H Brewster, C Danagh, M R Thayer, G Sharswood, S Dimmick, J W Cooper, O Johnson, B Champneys, T Elder, M Meredith, G T J, R Selby, J Reed, E Lewis, Queen of Connaught, Americaine, Leonora and Leon, and J W Fletcher.

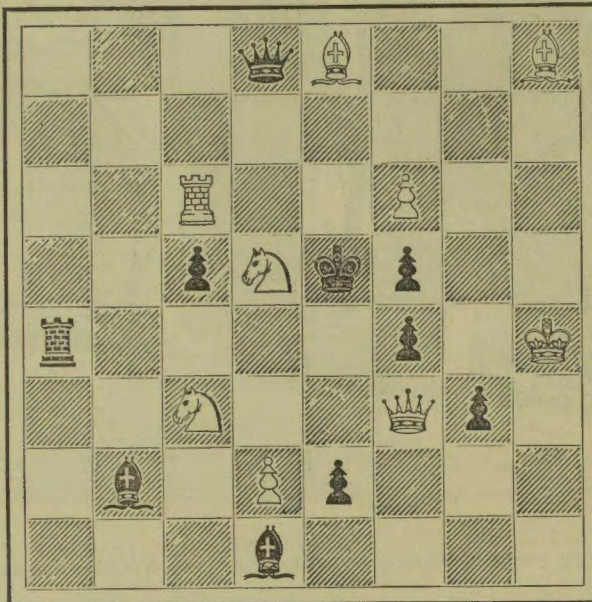
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1754.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 4th. Any move. 2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1757.

By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN and an AMATEUR. (Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd
6. K takes Kt P K takes P
7. P to Q 4th
If he had attempted to force an exchange of Queens by 18. Q to Kt 2nd, then follow:—
19. Kt to B 4th (ch) P to Q 4th
20. B takes P (ch); and now, whether Black interposes the Bishop or moves the King, White wins the Queen.
19. K to Q 2nd Q takes P (ch)
20. K to B 3rd Q to B 6th (ch)
This is futile; but he has nothing better to do.
21. Kt to K 3rd (dis. K to Kt 3rd ch)
22. Q to K 8th (ch) K to Kt 4th
23. Kt to Q 2nd Q to R 6th
24. Kt to K 4th (ch) K to B 5th
25. Q to B 7th (ch) K takes Q Kt
26. B to Q 5th (ch) K takes Kt
27. R to K sq. Mate.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following Gamelet was played recently in Moscow. The termination will be found interesting.—(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr Sythoff.) BLACK (Mr. Maude).
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th B to K 2nd
6. Q takes P
The proper move here is, of course, Kt takes Kt P. In straying from the beaten path White gets involved in difficulties.
6. P to Q 3rd
7. Q to Kt 7th B takes P (ch)
8. K to Q sq P takes Kt
9. Q takes Kt B to Kt 5th (ch)
10. B to K 2nd Q to Kt 4th
11. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
12. Q takes R P Kt to R 3rd.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.
No. 1.—1. Kt takes P, and mates next move.
No. 2.—1. Kt to Q 5th, and mates next move. White can also play, 1. Q to K B 7th.
No. 3.—1. K to Q Kt 3rd, followed by Kt to R 2nd, and mates next move.
No. 4.—B to Q 6th (ch), R takes B; 2. Kt to B 7th, and mates next move.
No. 5.—1. R to K 3rd, and mates next move.
(By an oversight the progressive numbers six and seven were omitted.)
No. 8.—1. Kt to Q B 3rd, P to B 4th; 2. Q to Q B 4th, and mates next move.
No. 9.—1. Kt to Q 7th, and mates next move.
No. 10.—1. Kt to Kt 3rd, Pawn moves; 2. R to Q 2nd, P takes R; 3. P to Q 4th. Mate.
No. 11.—1. Kt to Q 4th, K to K 5th; 2. R to K 6th (ch), &c.
No. 12.—1. Kt to K 6th, K to Q 4th; 2. Kt to K 3rd; and 3. B mates.
No. 13.—1. Q to K B 2nd, B to Kt 7th; 2. P to Q 4th (ch), P takes P; 3. Q to Kt 2nd. Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

From the annual report of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association we learn that the silver cup presented for competition by the Rev. J. Greene has been won a second time by Mr. E. Thorold, who thus becomes entitled to hold it absolutely. Miss Rudge and Mr. Perry have yet to play off a tie for second honours. There were eighteen entries for the club handicap, and the five prizes fell to the Rev. J. Greene and Messrs. Hunt, Hall, Southby, and Horlor, in the order named.

LITTLE PEOPLE.

It is so nearly impossible to be impartial on any subject, that it would be an excellent thing if everyone would, before beginning an argument, acknowledge, both to himself and to his opponent, on which side were his sympathies, his prepossessions. It is, of course, evident in two minutes what a man's prejudices are; but if he does not admit that he is prejudiced, one can hardly assume the fact and argue from it—cannot say, for example, in discussing the irrepressible Eastern Question: "You are evidently unable to realise that a Russian (or a Turk, as the case may be) can have any redeeming qualities at all: has not this your prepossession coloured the facts you have just stated?" In other words, must not your facts be of very doubtful value, and your opinion nearly worthless?

It is a sad reflection, but most people's opinions on most subjects are very nearly worthless, simply because they cannot bring themselves to see that their opinions are worth no more than those of any other individual. The emphasis an ordinary man lays on the words "I think" is ridiculous: one obviates the horrible law of politeness which forbids one to ask the question—which really might do him some good—What on earth it matters what he thinks? (To evade this law, and be personal for a moment: you, intelligent reader, have many beliefs, opinions, prejudices—to which your next-door neighbour could oppose as large a set, entirely differing from them. You see his errors of judgment, but do you suppose that he does not see yours—that you have none for him to see? What reason have you, then, for supposing that what you think is nearer the truth than what he thinks? In a word, what does it matter what either of you thinks?)

This preliminary matter is intended to introduce a double confession of prejudice, which may qualify the valuelessness of the following remarks on little people and on little peoples—small individuals and small nations. The present writer feels that he has an instinctive preference for large men and women, to which may be contrasted his impression that States, and even cities, have a tendency to grow much too big. That there is a great deal to be said against both these views he is perfectly aware; and it is perhaps only because he feels this, and is therefore not quite so strongly prejudiced as usual on this particular subject, that he has made this confession. That he is prejudiced in matters of politics, religion—or the Eastern Question—he would, he feels, be the last to admit.

With regard to small individuals. There is one entirely new argument to be brought forward in favour of high stature and largeness of limb. The other day, in going over a building very insufficiently known to Londoners—the Tower—I was greatly struck by a remark made (in a glorious brogue) by one of the Beefeaters: that the size of most of the suits of armour there preserved was a pretty satisfactory proof that we were growing larger instead of smaller—that, in fact, there were not many giants in the period vaguely defined as "those days." Well, there are surely very few people who have read history with any attention, who will say with Elijah that we are "no better than our fathers." We are most distinctly better than our ancestors of five hundred years ago; and we are bigger than they were. A larger average of size here accompanies a higher average of goodness. Logically, then, there is a presumption that the average large man is better than the average small one; though of course it is always possible that there are other and stronger presumptions for the opposite theory. The fact that the lowest races of men—bushmen, and such people—are the smallest, may also go for something.

To examine the special qualities of large men and small. I imagine that it will be generally allowed that little men are quicker, and are more excitable than big ones—as a rule; and though quickness has of course its merits, and slowness its faults, experience proves (does it not?) that there is much more harm, and less good, done by overhaste than by over-deliberation. To do what has been left undone is only a single process; to undo what has been wrongly done, and do it afresh rightly, is a double one. Impetuosity is a dangerous quality, and it is so very often accompanied by (fault number two of little men) conceit; which is surely, if not the most unpardonable of sins, the most unendurable of failings.

That big men have their characteristic faults, everyone admits: these are want of energy, possibly dullness, and an indolent contempt for other people. That these failings are serious is evident enough; and it is possible that they are even more against a man's "getting on in the world" than the faults of little people; but they are less offensive, and, as I have said, less dangerous than their opposites. Then, there is generally so much more dignity about a big man—there must be; and want of dignity is, in some sort, want of manliness—the worst of wants, except want of humanity.

Coming to examples, one has either too much or too little evidence. Among absolutely first-rate men there have probably been but few giants or dwarfs; and, on the other hand, the number of great men whose size we know pretty exactly is really too large to make it worth while to count them, and it is, at all events, not certainly known that there is any great majority for one side or the other. In the present day, the big men have, perhaps, the best of it; the most famous man of the age—Bismarck—is on their side; though the one rival he has just lost—the *petit bourgeois*, Thiers—was very tiny.

A word or two about small nations—a subject to which everyone's attention has been drawn lately by sympathy for the poor little States crushed in between those two big neighbours, Russia and Turkey. Servia, Roumania, Montenegro: if these plucky little peoples were made genuinely independent, would it be for their good, and for the good of Europe? Have small States generally done as well as, or better than, large ones? Are their populations generally more free, more intelligent, and more equal?

The great example of little Athens prompts us to say yes. Nothing like the history of that wonderful State has ever been known in the world—except, our national vanity makes us add, the history of larger, but still little, England. Look at the marvellous Athenian culture, its high average and its unsurpassed exceptions: what have we even now to equal it? Of course, it was crushed by larger barbarous nations, but that was because they were too big, not it too small. Then take Roumania, a little country which has made enormous strides during thirty years of peace: it is hardly too high a compliment to call it a coming Belgium—a quiet agricultural country, that does its best in every way to improve itself. The largest building in Bucharest is the mass of schools of all the professions—a thing which we have not in London; one of the principal journals is printed in French, and there were, till the war, no less than two thousand Roumanian students in Paris; and, even in Paris, Roumanians are famed for their politeness—though not for their honesty. Oppressed nations are the same everywhere and always; tyranny makes liars—but freedom, and the civilisation they so evidently love, will cure them.

Poor little peoples! Let us hope their troubles will soon be over, and they will rival the fame of noble Holland, and unconquered Switzerland, and unequalled Athens.

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 The Gordian Crape is a Specialité, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 256 to 262. Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 59s. 6d. and 3½ gs.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS, 33 inches long, for 9 gs. 36 inches long, for 10½ gs. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

NOTICE.—In reference to the above advertisements, it is important that letters should be clearly addressed to 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.

"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as pure excellence the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent past dye, which neither rain nor water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.
 Prices from 1s. 2½d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
 E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGNONNE CACHEMIENNE and PAUL'S SERGES are most fashionable. A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 5½ in., from 3s. 6d. per yard. Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. Goods packed for exportation.

EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

SWAN and EDGAR are showing the choicest Paris styles in Costumes and Mantles for Autumn wear; also Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, made from selected skins, commencing at 8 guineas. Designs and price-list free.

SWAN and EDGAR are offering a Stock of Black Silks made expressly for wear at 3s. 11d., 4s. 11d., 5s. 11d., and 7s. 6d. a yard. New Dress Materials for Autumn. Patterns free. Piccadilly, and Regent-street, London.

ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades, now selling at 8½d. per yard. Patterns free.
 JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, £20, £50, and £100. LAYETTES, £5, £10, and £20. INDIAN OUTFIT, £25. Illustrated Price-Lists post-free.
 Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

SWANBILL CEINTURE CORSET (Regd.). An admirable combination of Ceinture and Corset of novel and ingenious manufacture, combining the advantages of both stay and bonnet. While imparting a graceful symmetry and elegance to the figure, it affords a degree of comfort to the wearer not to be derived from an ordinary Corset. 16½ in. deep, 21½; hand-made, 42s. Send size of waist with P.O. order. Sous la direction d'une corsetière Parisienne. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 37, Piccadilly (opposite St. James's Church), London; and at 76 Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

HUNYADI JÁNOS.

BARON LIEBIG

AFFIRMS that its richness in aperient salts surpasses that of all other known waters.—*Lancet.*
HUNYADI JÁNOS. "The most certain and the most comfortable of all aperient waters, specially indicated in costiveness, in portal congestion, with tendency to hemorrhoids, and in sluggish conditions of the liver."—John Macpherson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Author of "Baths and Wells of Europe."

HUNYADI JÁNOS. APERIENT NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

MOST VALUABLE and PALATABLE. Prof. MacNamara, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

MOST AGREEABLE, SAFE, and EFFICACIOUS.—British Medical Journal.

HUNYADI JÁNOS. Highly efficacious, not only as an ordinary aperient, but also in cases of habitual constipation.—Dr. Roberts, University College Hospital
PREFERRED to PULLNA and FRIEDRICHSHALL.—Prof. Aitkin, F.R.S., Royal Victoria Hospital, Army Medical School, Netley.

HUNYADI JÁNOS SUPERSEDES PILLS, DRAUGHTS, and CASTOR OIL.

HUNYADI JÁNOS, HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IN BILIOUS ATTACKS.—Dr. Silver, Charing-cross Hospital.

HUNYADI JÁNOS. "As a laxative I prefer the Hunyadi János to any and every other mineral water, and for the following reasons:—
 The dose is small.
 The taste is not unpleasant.
 It acts promptly.
 It does not oppress the stomach.
 It does not gripe.
 And it is efficient.
 IT IS INVALUABLE FOR LYING-IN WOMEN, as an ordinary nursery aperient, and in diseases of women.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, Hon. Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of England, &c.

USES of the HUNYADI JÁNOS:

THE HUNYADI JÁNOS WATERS are used with excellent results according to the most eminent authorities:—1. As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient; 2. for habitual constipation; 3. by persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder; 4. in chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation; 5. in organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration; 6. against undue deposition of fat in general; 7. against hemorrhoids; 8. during pregnancy and in many female diseases; 9. in bilious attacks and disorders of the liver; 10. the evil consequences of indigestion in diet.

HUNYADI JÁNOS.—THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

HUNYADI JÁNOS, MORE PLEASANT than its RIVALS; while its

EFFICACY as a PURGATIVE corresponds to

ITS UNUSUAL CHYMICAL COMPOSITION.—Dr. T. L. Bruntton, F.R.S., Lecturer on Materia Medica, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Examiner in the University of London.

HUNYADI JÁNOS.—For ordinary aperient purposes a half wine-glassful of the HUNYADI WATER may be taken at bed-time, or a wine-glassful taken in the morning fasting. It is most efficacious when warmed to a temperature not below 60 deg., or mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

MAY be ordered of all CHYMISTS and MINERAL WATER DEALERS. In original Bottles, price 2s. and 1s. 6d.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES OF VICHY.

Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral Waters. The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose digestion is difficult, pain ul, or laborious. In cases of slow or difficult digestion, a few of the Lozenges should be taken before each repast. The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla, rose, orange-flowers, or anisette. In Boxes, at 1s. and 2s. each. VICHY SALT FOR BATHS. In Packets, for One Bath, 1s. 6d. each. VICHY BAKERY-SUGAR. An excellent Digestive Biscuit. In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.

All these Preparations are guaranteed by the French Government. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies.

The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families."

"Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended."

C. R. C. Tichborne, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made." Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1½d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street, London.

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION!

SILPHIUM CYRENAICUM (this celebrated plant of the Ancients) has now been acknowledged by the principal celebrities of the French Faculty to be the only cure for Consumption and all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Its effect is magical, and the cure certain. To be obtained from all Chemists, with pamphlets, full instructions, &c. Wholesale from London Patent Medicine House.



THE FRENCH ELECTIONS: A SKETCH ON THE BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE, OCT. 15, MIDNIGHT—"UNE FAUSSE JOIE."

Sunday last was the appointed day of voting throughout France for the members of the new Legislative Assembly, in the general election demanded by President Marshal MacMahon's struggle with the Republican majority for the possession of supreme power. The result, with regard to the relative Parliamentary strength of the contending parties, must be examined in a separate article of political comment. But the above sketch represents a scene of popular excitement and premature exultation, aroused by a false report of the rejection of M. de Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, in the election for a provincial constituency. We here add some particulars of the method of election, as we believe that our Illustration of the distribution of voting-tickets to working-class electors at the door of one of the municipal offices in Paris, will be regarded with some interest upon this occasion. The Constitution of the existing Republic declares all Frenchmen to be electors—the richest as well as the poorest, prince and peasant, middle class and working man. It is to the Republic of 1848 that France owes this law of universal suffrage. Anyone may become an elector on completing twenty-one years of age, but he can only vote on condition of having been duly enrolled on the list of voters prepared annually between Jan. 1 and March 31 in all the communes. This right of enrolment accrues from a residence of six months, at least, in any one commune. No one can vote except in the commune where he is enrolled. Every elector is entitled to have and examine the

list of voters. The Maire must not object to or prevent this; by doing so he would be guilty of an excess of power, which might forthwith be laid before the Conseil d'Etat, as well as the Prefect and the Minister of the Interior. The ballot lasts one day, opening at eight a.m. and closing at six p.m. The polling is held in the chief town of the commune, generally at the Mairie. The doors being opened, a committee is constituted to survey the process of voting, consisting of a president, four assessors, and a secretary. The Mayor may ex officio be president, but he can appoint a substitute. The assessors are chosen from among the Municipal Councillors able to read and write—failing these, the oldest two and the youngest two electors. The president selects his secretary; but the latter has no deliberative voice. Three members of the committee, at least, must always be present. The police arrangements of the proceedings are left with the president alone. A copy of the list of voters must be exposed to view at the place of polling, but the display of any other document whatever is expressly forbidden. The voting-papers are to be prepared beforehand outside the polling-booth. They are to be written either by the elector himself or by a third person, and they may be either in manuscript or printed. The voting-ticket is to be written or printed on white paper, and must not bear any outside sign or mark whereby it could be recognised. The voting-paper is delivered by the elector to the polling president, whose duty it is to deposit the same in the urn, without

attempting to unfold it or to ascertain the name inside. The municipal authorities must make such arrangements as will give the electors the greatest facilities for getting into the place of polling. Each candidate, having an equal right to support his nomination, must be allowed freely to distribute his voting-papers. The Mayors must not accord to the distributors of the papers of a particular candidate a privileged place in the approaches to the polling-booth. Distributors of voting-papers must not stand in the voting-room, but they may stand near the door. Every agent of the public or municipal authorities is absolutely prohibited, on pain of being fined from 16f. to 300f., from distributing in any place whatever electoral documents, declarations of political opinions, circulars, or candidates' voting-papers. Immediately after the close of the poll the electoral urn is opened. The Committee then selects from among the electors present a couple of returning officers, one of whom reads aloud each voting-paper, while another marks, on lists prepared for the purpose, the names written on each ticket. The result of the poll is made public immediately after the counting of the votes. In order to facilitate supervision of the counting, the tables on which the voting-papers are disposed must be placed in such a way that the electors can easily walk round them. When the counting is finished, the secretary announces in a loud voice the result of the poll, and then he reads a minute of the proceedings, in which he must, on the demand of any of the electors, insert all their protests and claims.